Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE labor troubles in England are increasing.

GEN. DELGODS, a former President of Panama, is dead.

OH! we *ci-pher* relief from this bondage, cries Tilden and his party.

NEPHEW Scapegoat Pelton bears up poorly under his uncle's misfortune.

WE are in favor of nominating Tilden for the Presidency in 1880, bar'l or no bar'l.

THE military cordon around the plague stricken districts of Russia is 1,000 miles long.

DR. CARVER, the greatest American marksmen, has gone to Europe, accompanied by his wife.

AN act has been introduced into the Legislature at Harrisburg to exterminate the Spitz dog.

BISMARCK'S gag law was so toned down and modified that its obnoxious features have been eliminated.

THE Crown Prince of Sweden is nineteen years old, intelligent, but ignorant of art and literature, 'tis said.

THE Philadelphia *Times* confesses that it is an "organ." Good gracious, Aleck! Beg pawdon, we nevaw dweamed of it!

THE Washington *Republican* wants to know, if Gen. Sherman is called "Tecump," why his brother shouldn't be called "Resump?"

PRESIDENT HAYES has approved the act that authorizes the erection of headstones over the graves of soldiers who are buried in private cemeteries.

THE cipher calls and quite appalls
A party by the name of Potter;
While Sammy says, "O, what a craze;
It seems to me its getting hotter!"
Blow, Pelton, blow, it ain't no use crying,
Answer, Moses, answer, lying, lying, lying!
—*Graphic.*

THE "stalwarts" of the next Senate will be Conkling, Cameron, Carpenter, Ingalls, Chandler and Logan. This will be a good barrier against the solid South.

SENATOR elect Call, of Florida, is a grandson of Col. John Lee, a revolutionary soldier and a member of the same family to which Gen. Robert E. Lee belonged.

ACCORDING to the investigation made by the German Board of Health, the plague has existed in Astakhan since May, 1877. Even paper money in the district has been ordered to be burned.

IF Tilden gets through this cipher business with any decency whatever, he intends to commence filling his bar'l for 1880. It will require a bigger sum to purchase the solid South electors than he offered in 1876.

THE many valuable minerals of Alaska are attracting the attention of capitalists. The season for gold mining in surface mines is very short, and there is not likely to be a rush of gold bugs to that dismal region.

THE Democrats at Washington will soon report a bill to abolish National banks. This is a move to capture the corpse of the late National party. Body snatching has been too frequent of late, and we are certain this attempt will fail, as the National banks are closing up on thier own account.

Competition Abroad.

We have frequently stated through these columns that the exports of various kinds from this country have greatly exceeded the imports. In round numbers, we have sold to other countries, during the last year, about $300,000,000 more produce than we purchased. This is the result of several causes, among which we note these: Our inexhaustible resources, and the comparative ease with which they are obtained, reduce the price of raw materials; our facilities for manufacturing are almost infinite in capacity, and unexcelled in the quality of work produced. These advantages have allowed us to make a bold stride in the manufacturing world, and our goods, in consequence, are upon almost every market upon the face of the globe. When once introduced, attention is attracted on account of superior workmanship and the price at which they are disposed. These facts stare European manufacturers in the face to-day, and the competition created by American goods is causing havoc among producers of the Old World. An Englishman, writing to the London *Times*, says that he was much surprised to see that all the locks for the War Office building were of American manufacture—made in the United States. "The Americans," he says, "have obtained a start of us by being the first to recognize that these manufactures which, like guns, timepieces and locks, consist of a number of small parts, exact counterparts of one another, can be produced by machinery at a greatly reduced cost. Unless our manufacturers bestir themselves, the Americans will completely command the markets of Europe."

A hardware dealer informs the English people, through the *Times*, that his supply of cheap locks are purchased in the United States, and avers that he was driven there by the poor quality and high price of the productions of his own countrymen. The American locks, he says, cannot be equaled in England, and he rejoices over the fact that the relations opened with our people enabled him to offer superior articles at lower figures than it is possible to manufacture them in England. "I find, too," he adds, "not only is the cost of production less in America, but the freight here on large quantities only averages 2 per cent., and I have often had to pay 5 per cent. on small packages from Willenhal." He accounts for the superiority of the American articles in several ways. The Americans employ machinery a great deal more than the English. The bulk of the English locks are hand-made. "The Americans, both masters and men, seem to have a more technical and general education than we can boast of here. We do not think enough in our manufactories. The Americans keep inventors, and encourage their men to invent, and the American patent laws are certainly more favorable to inventors than ours." The men work longer hours in America, and he was surprised to find that they worked as long on Saturday as on other days. He found less drunkenness in America. In England, however, "our men seldom begin work in the lock trade and many other trades till Tuesday. They hold what they call 'Saint Monday' every week, as it takes them Sunday and Monday to recover from the effects of Saturday's drinking."

The *Press* says this man visited manufactories in America, not confined to locks, and he was struck by their mechanical appliances, many of which approached in action and intelligence as nearly as machinery could do to the manipulations of the human hand. "If you visited the Paris Exhibition," says the writer, "as I did, you must have seen how largely the American manufacturers were represented, not only in locks, but in many other branches of industry in which England, until recently, stood alone. It is a fact that the American firm which makes most of my locks carried off no less than five gold medals for locks and other articles." While the Americans have made a large breach in the English lock trade, they have almost annihilated the Geneva watch trade. "The well known Waltham watches are supplanting the Geneva watches all over the world, and they made a great stir at the Paris Exhibition." The same may be said of tools and guns. "American tools are preferred to English almost everywhere." During his stay at Providence, R. I., he visited the Arms Company, who were executing large orders for the Turks. He was much interested at the ingenuity and intelligence of the men in charge of the various machines in operation. He learned that the Americans had obtained their orders solely on account of their low prices, and the speed with which they were able to turn them out.

Another correspondent of the *Times*, in commenting on the above communication, says: "With reference to the letter of Mr. Hill, in regard to American versus English locks, may I be allowed to state the following incident: A few years ago I sent an American otter trap to a maker at Wolverhampton as a pattern on which to execute an order. The price charged by the English maker was far in excess of the cost of the same article in America. The firm at Wolverhampton, instead of being glad of the pattern, complained that it would require new moulds. I, therefore, transferred the order to America. English steel traps are heavy, cumbersome, made of the wrong shape, and on a bad principle. I have had a good deal of experience trapping in Canada, and I would not take the trouble to carry English traps into the woods. The American are models of lightness, combined with strength and efficiency."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* complains of the high patent charges in England. There they are £200 while in the United States only £5 is required for the same privilege. He says: "An American mechanic works cheerfully, because he feels that if he is intellingent enough he may be able to invent a new process or piece of labor-saving machinery which may make his fortune. There is no such hope for a British workman; and it is not so surprising that they gradually sink ignorant of technical skill and devote their earnings to the beershop."

SECRETARY SHERMAN has informed some friends that he thinks harmony among the Republicans will be the result of the confirmation of the New York nominations. Several Senators who voted with Senator Conkling against the confirmation of Merritt and Burt have since told Mr. Sherman that were the question still open they would vote for confirmation.

THE *North American* says old age was the cause of twenty-one deaths in Philadelphia week before last and thirty-seven persons died who were between fifty and sixty years old; twenty-seven who were between seventy and eighty; twenty who were between eighty and ninety, and one who was only ninety—a good show of longevity.

THE city council of Columbus, Ohio, has passed an ordinance, forbidding candidates for municipal offices from treating voters, under the penalty of fifty dollars fine, ten days in jail and forfeiture of the right to vote at future municipal elections. The ordinance also forbids electioneering within two squares of the polls.

THE finances of His Holiness, Pope Leo, are in a straitened condition, if reports be true.

Legislation.

The most important measure that has been brought before the Legislature at Harrisburg during the present session is an act introduced by Speaker Long, appropriating 4,000,000 dollars, or so much as shall be needed to pay the losses caused by the riot in Pittsburgh in July, 1877. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the claims for losses, and report the same to the Governor, who shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount. The commissioners are to receive ten dollars per day each, with necessary expenses for clerk hire, et cetera. To provide means to meet the expenses of this appropriation it is proposed to create a tax on crude petroleum of one-half cent per gallon, or twenty-one cents per barrel, with a tax on all wells drilled this year of one thousand dollars each, and five hundred each on all wells drilled during 1880. As ninety-five per cent. of the products of the oil region is consumed in other States and exported to foreign countries, the tax proposed will, in the end, be a great benefit to the people of Pennsylvania, as it must extinguish the entire debt of our State in a very short period. Not only that the tax on new wells will have a tendency to curtail production, which will bring the business within the control of producers whose business is now prostrate from being overdone. The time has elapsed when the riot losses ought to have been paid. The State has been unjust to those whose claims for losses have been so long standing, and the proposition is so just, and the way to raise the means so tangible, that every citizen of the commonwealth should join hands with the Legislature to promote common honesty in the payment of just debts. It is no time to quibble about the question. To compel Allegheny county to pay this debt, when her greatest city—Pittsburgh—is taxed nearly three per cent. to keep up her current expenses, would impose a duty on her citizens that would almost drive them to bankruptcy and ruin. Many of the people of our commonwealth forget that the quickest way to prosperity is to help one another.

Pittsburgh is one of the great manufacturing cities of our commonwealth, which has been prostrate from the effects of the panic. To impose additional taxes is to impose additional prostration of which everybody is satisfied that we have had quite enough. The easiest and quickest way out of the dilemma at this time is the best way, and the proposition now pending before the Legislature should receive the sanction of every honest man within the borders of our great State. We will admit we say this with some hesitation, and after careful thought and consideration; but the losses should be paid. The county of Allegheny is absolutely unable to meet them, and although she was guilty of criminal negligence, yet it is useless to impose a burden she could not bear and thereby paralize the growth and energy of one of our largest business centres.

BOTH of our Overseers of the Poor disclaim any intention of taking any more salary than is usually given to that office, viz: $250, which they will divide between them, giving each 125 dollars apiece. These gentlemen are disposed to do what is right, yet would it not be better for the people to elect only one man to serve, as has been done in years past. The gentlemen who have served us the past year have performed their duties faithfully and well. We make the suggestion above to the tax-payers as a caution in view of what might result, had we less conscious officers to serve us.

COL. BARR, of the Pittsburgh *Post* thinks Tilden will walk over the track with ease in the Democratic National Convention in 1880.

The Darwinian Theory.

The earnestness with which Darwin advanced his theory that man is a descendant of the monkey, has caused many able thinkers to look into the matter. This theory, as a matter of course, will never become a common belief, but investigation upon this point, as upon all others, reveals many curious things.

Not long ago a Chimpanzee died at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, and Dr. Henry C. Chapman, its owner, is making an examination of the remains. The doctor is giving the result of his investigation to the Academy of Natural Science, and on Wednesday evening last he said that what struck him especially, in dissecting the neck was the remarkable similarity between it and the neck of the human being, the general distribution of the muscles being the same, as was also the same with the muscles of the forearm, arm and hand. The nervous system is the same in the chimpanzee as in man, to a very great extent. The upper extremities of the chimpanzee are more like those of man, but the lower extremities are more like those of a gorilla. The lower extremities of the gorilla are more like those of man than are those of the chimpanzee. The digestive organs of the chimpanzee are also about the same as in man, as well as the arrangement of the peritoneum. The doctor stated that the examination of the brain of the chimpanzee interested him more than anything else, and he proved that the cerebrum did not cover the cerebellum, as in the brains of the lower order of monkeys. In man it does, and the doctor said that man was more like the lower monkeys than he is like the chimpanzee, as far as the brain is concerned.

CHILI, and Bolivia, two South American Governments, are likely to engage in a clash of arms. The trouble arose on account of taxes imposed by the latter upon nitrate industries which are combatted by the former. The attitude of both Governments is uncompromising, and blows may be exchanged before the quarrel is settled. The general opinion in Chili, over the Argentine question is that war will soon be declared. The Government of the latter has not acted frankly and fairly even in the last treaty, having ironclads into disputed territory after having agreed that they would not do so. Chili is well prepared for a naval contest, having two very formidabla ironclads—the Admiral Cochrane and the Blanco Eucatada—constructed by Kead, carrying very heavy guns, and protected by eleven-inch steel plating, with a half dozen smaller but very useful and effective vessels.

ON last Thursday Senator Blaine presented a memorial from manufacturing companies of Maine, representing twelve millions of capital, and employing thousands of persons, asking for an appropriation for mail service between one or more of our Atlantic ports and South American ports. The memorialists say the money will be returned in increased commerce. The memorial was referred.

LAST Friday Nephew Pelton, who is the nephew of his uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, was called upon the witness stand in regard to the cipher telegrams, and although he had lost the "key," his nephewship candidly admitted the correctness of the dispatches as published in the *Tribune*. The testimony of Smith M. Weed and Nephew Pelton, conclusively shows that Tilden attempted to buy southern electors.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* gravely doubts the wisdom and morality of the exhibition of female walkists.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Rev. Spurgeon, of London, edits a magazine.

—Dean Stanley writes a worse hand than Horace Greely did.

—Boston has a new humorous paper called *American Punch*.

—Edmund Yates, of the London *World*, attends to the fighting department in person.

—Hon. Edward McPherson has become one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Press*.

—Next summer the Hotel Brighton and Manhattan Beach Hotel will have their own daily papers.

—Sailors like to take the back numbers of the *Nation* to sea, to be used in case the anchor is lost.

—Washington has a new society paper called *Vanity Fair*, and New York is to have a ditto called *Echo*.

—A special *Daily Telegraph* is printed in London every day on linen paper for Victoria's exclusive use.

—Mr. Parker, editor and publisher of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, has a position on Governor Talbot's staff.

—Conrad, of the McVeytown *Journal*, has been doing Altoona, and all the newspapers acknowledge his presence.

—Somebody has counted the newspapers of America, daily and weekly, and they number eleven thousand and odd.

—A couple of big head lines in the New Orleans *Times* read: "Startling Innovation." "A Mail Train Comes in on Time."

—Mr. Eben Brewer, one of the editors of the Erie *Dispatch*, is an applicant for the position of Consul General to Mexico.

—Richard Henry Dana, one of the foremost American poets, is dead. He was one of the founders of the *Nineteenth Century*.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is eighty-five years old. The original editor and compositors are not living, we believe.

—One of the presents to the Princess Louise, at her departure for America, was a copy of the *Daily Post*, printed on white silk.

—The Altoona *Tribune* bears up well under four years of active life in panicky times. It certainly takes rank as the best daily paper in Central Pennsylvania.

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* has a female city editor who stays up till two o'clock in the morning, smokes a briar-root pipe, and writes faster than any two men on the paper.

—The Lancaster *Examiner and Express*, reached us last week in an entire new suit. Its appearance has been greatly improved, and the contents are as racy and spicy as ever.

—The Wheeling, W. Va., *Sunday News Letter* has become a bright and successful paper. It is owned by a co-operative company, and managed by J. McFall, an old Pittsburgher.

—Editor Addis, of the Brewster *Standard*, was at a hog guessing bee the other day and guessed the exact weight of the animal at the first time. It requires more intellect now to be an editor than it did 100 years ago.

—Mr. A. C. Wheeler, well known throughout the country as the author of the exquisite "Nym Crinkle" essays which were at one time the literary feature of the New York *World*, has transferred his services from the New York *Sun* to the *Star*.

—Mr. R. W. Criswell, formerly the "funny man" of the Oil City *Derrick*, can scarcely have got to work in his new editorial harness on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. At least that paper has not contained any of those brilliant scintillations with which the *Derrick* sparkled.

—New York gossip has sold the New York *Herald* to W. H. Vanderbilt. It is conjectured that with Vanderbilt as proprietor, the *Herald's* famous shake-ups, by which in a single night all the editors became reporters and all the reporters editors, and in which the foreign correspondent becomes the dramatic critic and the errand boy sees reason for taking on airs, would doubtless cease, and we should have more railroad intelligence.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph*.

Poetry.

THE HIDDEN LINE.

There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line by us unseen,
That crosses every path,
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die,
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirit light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away,

But on that forehead God has set
Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man, for man as yet
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below
May bloom as Eden bloomed;
He did not, does not, will not know,
Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels that all is well,
And every fear is calmed;
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell,
Not only doomed but damned.

O! where is that mysterious bourne
By which our path is crossed;
Beyond which God himself hath sworn,
That he who goes is lost.

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;
"Ye that from God depart,
While it is called to-day repent,
And harden not your hearts."

Our Story Teller.

"Too Rich to Afford it."

"I don't want to go to school any more, father."

Mr. Palmer raised his eyes in surprise to the face of his first born, a lad about fifteen.

And a bright, intelligent face it was, though it was a little clouded now by a feeling of doubiness as to how his words would be taken.

"Why don't you want to go to school any more?"

"Well, sir, I'm tired of studying, and—I don't see any use of it."

"Think you know enough that you don't need to learn any more?"

The boy colored a little at that quizzical look and tone.

"I know as much as George Lyman does, and he left school three months ago. He says that he aint going to drudge away at school when his father has got plenty of money."

Mr. Palmer turned upon his son's face a look of grave surprise.

"Did George Lyman say that Walter? His father is a poorer man than I thought him."

"You are richer than Mr. Lyman is, aint you, father?" cried the boy, eagarly.

"I hoped I was; but that remains to be seen."

"Mr. Lyman is rich, too, father; everybody says that he is."

"That remains to be seen also. So you have quite made up your mind that you don't want to go to school any more, my son?"

"Yes, sir."

"You needn't, then."

"Oh, thank you, father!" cried Walter, his face brightening.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Palmer, as the boy caught up his hat preparatory to making a drive through the open door. "Come back, I have something more to say to you. You have nothing to thank me for—except, perhaps, my good intentions. Considering it as the best gift I could bestow, it was my intention to give you a thorough education. But there is a homely but true saying: 'One man can lead a horse to water, but ten cannot make him drink.' So, though I have by no means changed my opinion as to the value of an education, I consent to your leaving school, because if you feel as you say you do, it will be only time and money thrown away. But I want you to understand clearly one thing: that if you don't go to school you will have to go to work. I can't afford to have you idle."

Walter's countenance underwent a very perceptible change.

"Do you mean that I must go out at day's work like Dan Baker and Sam Blake?"

"I mean that you must have some steady employment—some trade or business, which will give you just so many hours' work, as surely as the sun rises."

"Why, father, George Lyman and Will Bromly don't have to work; and they say they don't mean to either. George told me that he heard his father say that you was the richest man in the county."

I might be the richest man in two counties, and yet not be rich enough to afford to have my boy idle."

Mr. Palmer smiled as he saw Walter's puzzled look.

"This is a hard thing for you to understand, my son; and I might talk to you from this time until sunset and not make it any more clear to you. To-morrow is Saturday, and you know I always take you somewhere that day. This time it shall be Plainfield, where an old schoolmate of mine is living. A visit to him, and the place where he lives, will better explain my meaning than anything I can say."

The next morning Walter and his father started out, bright an early, in the open phaeton, drawn by a pair of well-matched, mettlesome bays, which bore them swiftly along the smooth, hard road.

Plainfield was fifteen miles distant, and the way thither through such a beautiful country, and so entirely new to Walter that he had forgot all about what his father had said the day before, until the carriage stopped in front of a gloomy stone building.

"Are you going to stop here, father? Why, it looks like a prison!"

"It is a prison," said Mr. Palmer, who had been unusually grave and silent during their ride, as Walter remembered afterwards.

"But I thought we were going to see a schoolmate of yours?"

"Here is where he lives."

Walter followed his father silently up the steps which led to the heavy, massive door of the main entrance.

"Did you ever think that any one of your schoolmates might find a home in such a place as this, or that even you might?" said Mr. Palmer, as he pulled a bell, whose clangor broke harshly upon the strange silence that reigned around.

Before Walter could reply the heavy door swung back, and they were ushered into the warden's office.

He was a heavily bearded man, with a stern, almost forbidding countenance; but he shook hands with Mr. Palmer, whom he had met before, bestowing on Walter a pleasant word and smile, the latter giving his face quite another aspect.

"I came to inquire about John Jackson, the forger," said Mr. Palmer, after a few preliminary words. "He is an old schoolmate of mine. I remember him as a high spirited boy, rather headstrong, and fonder of play than study, but with many genial and pleasant traits of character. How is he getting along?"

"Very well. Had he been competent I should have given him a place as book-keeper, made vacant by a convict whose time was up. As it was, I had to put him in the shoe shop. He is quiet; but he takes it pretty hard, as such chaps are apt to who have always had plenty of money and nothing to do. It is not in strict accordance with the rules, but if you wish to see him I'll have him sent out."

Mr. Palmer assented, and in a few minutes a grave, quiet man entered, whose closely-cut hair and peculiar dress gave him a very strange look to Walter, who had never seen anything like it before.

He seemed glad to see Mr. Palmer, though there was a visible constraint in his manner which showed that he felt keenly his changed position and surroundings.

Of the two, Mr. Palmer seemed the most affected. His voice broke a little, as he said:

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Jackson; but sorry, very sorry to find you here."

"You can't be more sorry than I am to find myself here," said the man with a forced smile.

Then, as if anxious to change the subject, he turned to Walter.

"I needn't ask whose boy this is?"

"It is my oldest son, Walter. He is just about the same age that we were when we used to go to school together in dear old Bridgeville. Have you forgotten all about those days, John?"

Whether it was these words, or the sigh of that fresh, innocent face, for a few moments Jackson struggled silently with the tender and subduing recollections that rushed over him; then breaking down utterly, he covered his face with his hands.

Walter had never seen a man weep before, and those sobs and moans were something he never forgot.

"I wish I could!" said the wretched man, lifting up his pale, tear-stained face. "I wish I could forget what I once was, all that I might have been, and what I am! I sometimes think that it is a horrible dream; that I shall some day awake and find it so!"

"How did it happen?" inquired Mr. Palmer, as soon as his companion was calmer. "When I last saw you, your prospects were bright—apparently brighter than mine."

"It can be summed up in two words," was the gloomy response: "Idleness and bad company. If my father had trained me to habits of industry and self reliance, I had not come to this. But he loved me; and glad am I that the grave has hid from him all knowledge of the shame and misery of the son, whom his ill-judged, short-sighed kindness ruined. And you know, I would not study; I thought that there was no need for me—a rich man's son—to do that. I can remember how I despised the dull, plodding fellows, who are honored men to day. My father's death put me into the position of wealth, of which I never earned a dollar, and of whose use and worth I knew nothing. How it went I hardly knew; but I awoke one morning to find myself poorer than the lowest clerk in the establishment that my father built up with so much care and labor, but which had now passed into the hands of strangers. My fair-weather friends, who helped spend my money, urged me to every conceivable folly and extravagance, left as soon as they found that there was no more to spend. I knew nothing about getting money by honest work, but money I must have; so I turned my attention to the various ways of getting money without work. The rest needs no telling."

Here the warden entered; and with his heart somewhat cheered and strengthened by Mr. Palmer's whispered words of encouragement and sympathy, Jackson returned to his dreary task.

The warden now took them around through the various work-shops, cells, etc., kindly explaining to Walter all that he did not understand.

When they visited the shoe-shops, Walter saw Jackson sitting there among the rows of busy, silent men, not one of whom dared to lift his eyes as they passed by.

"How many of these men," inquired Mr. Palmer, "have ever been trained to any useful trade or business?"

"Not one in ten."

The spirited bays, in their glittering harness, were champing their bits and tossing their heads impatiently outside the high walls; and Walter experienced a feeling of relief as he found himself once more out in the pure, sweet air and bright sunshine.

"How dreadful it must be to have to live in such a place as that!" he said, as reaching an eminence he gave a backward glance at the building which looked so grim and solitary in the distance.

"It is the necessity that is dreadful, my son. Miserable as these men are, they are happier there, where they are obliged to be orderly and industrious, though only through the fear of punishment, than if they were allowed to follow, unrestraintly, the devices of their foolish and evil hearts."

There was silence for some minutes. Then Mr. Palmer said:

"You asked me a question, yesterday, Walter, and this is my answer; a better answer than any words can frame. The world calls me a rich man, and so I am. I am able to afford you many advantages, all the opportunity you can ask for moral and mental culture, but I am not, and never shall be, rich enough to afford to have you idle. Strange as it may seem I am too rich to afford it. I have a mill filled with industrious operatives, whose living from week to week depends on its skillful and prudent management. I have houses full of tenants, whose health and comfort depend upon whether their landlord is a just and faithful man. These and other interests may some day be intrusted to you. Many a father has learned, to his sorrow, that to have his boys idle is something that rich men cannot afford to do."

"I think I will go to school Monday, father," was Walter's only response to this.

Mrs. Barney's Sermon.

Strangely enough the cellar stairs preached it—at least they contributed that very important part, the application. Sister Serals had furnished the text in the morning, but then the sermon might have gone on from firstly to forty-seventhly without Mrs. Barney's notice, had it not been for the cellar stairs.

Mrs. Barney was hurried that day—she was always hurried—and it was warm and uncomfortable in the sun-shiny, stove-heated kitchen where she was hastening to and fro, and growing fretted and tired without slacking her speed. Nealie, standing at the ironing table, was tired also.

"There's so much to do," she said, wearily. "I don't see why we need do baking and ironing both in one day. It makes such a crowd, and we could have left one till to-morrow."

"To-morrow will bring work enough of its own," answered Mrs. Barney, quickly. "Besides, if we should get the work all out of the way the first of the week, a whole day of rest would be worth something."

"But then we shouldn't take it for resting just because it would be a whole day, and something else would be crowded into it," murmured Nealie, to whom one hour now looked very inviting, and that possible day in the future very uncertain.

The mother did not answer, and the young girl's hand moved very slowly over the damp muslins, as her gaze wandered away to the hills where great trees were throwing cool shadows. How pleasant the shade and greenness were. The desire to bring it nearer suggested another thought to Nealie.

"Some vines would be so nice at this window, mother. I could plant them if you would let Tim dig a little spot out there."

"Yes; but if we ever get the house fixed up as we want it, we shall have shutters at that window."

"But we don't know when we can do that; and the vines would be so pretty now," urged Nealie.

"Pretty? Well, yes, if we had the whole yard trimed and laid out as it should be. I hope we shall have it some day; but a stray vine here and there seems hardly worth fussing over when we can't have the whole thing done."

Nealie sighed, but was silent, and presently Tim came in with an armful of wood.

"Nealie," he said, pausing near her table, "if you'd just sew this sleeve up a little. The old thing tears awful easy, and I just hit it against a nail."

He spoke low, but Mrs. Barney's quick ear caught the words.

"That jacket torn again, Tim? I never saw such a boy to tear things to pieces. No, Nealie can't stop to mend it now, and I can't either. I've been intending to get you a new one, but there doesn't seem much chance to make anything new while you contrive to make so much patching and darning on the old."

Mrs. Barney shut the oven door with a snap. Tim was the hired boy, kind hearted but careless, and he was rather discouraging. Board and clothing sometimes appeared to her a high price for his service.

"Hurry, now, and pick some currents for dinner," she said.

Tim took the tin pail pointed out to him, but he did not hurry as he passed with clouded face down the walk. The thought of a new jacket would have been very pleasant a few minutes before, but it had suddenly lost its attractiveness. The boy drew his bushy brows into a scowl, and as soon as he was out of sight of the house, threw himself upon the grass and began his currant picking in a very leisurely style. Then it was that Sister Searls drove up in her rattling old buggy, with a horse that was, as Tim said, "a reg'lar old revolutionary pensioner."

"If I can't have a fine horse and carriage, I can take a deal of comfort with these," was always Sister Serals' cheery comment upon her equipage. She had an errand at Mrs. Barney's, and had stopped on her way to the village. A plump, rosy-faced little woman she was, not young, only that she belonged to the class of people who never grow old; neatly dressed, though it was "but that old poplin made over," Mrs. Barney noticed, while she was talking, wondering a little that she should have taken the trouble, when she surely needed a new one.

"This room is too warm to ask any one to sit in," she said, apologetically, placing a chair for her caller just outside the door. When we are able to have the house altered to suit us, I shall not have a stove here in the summer."

"In the meantime you have this nice cool porch. What a pleasant place it is!" said Sister Searls, admiringly.

"Yes, if one had time to enjoy it," answered Mrs. Barney, with an uneasy laugh. "I'm so hurried, trying to get everything about the place in just the right order, that I don't have time."

"Take time, Mrs. Barney, take time," said Mrs. Searls, smiling, but earnestly. "Make the most of what you have while you are working for something better. Don't you crowd out any little sweetness you have to make room for some great pleasure that's far off. You see," she added, blushing a little, as if her words needed excuse, "it's something I had to learn myself, years ago—never trample on daisies in a wild chase after roses. The roses I haven't found, but the daisies have been enough to make the path bright."

Mrs. Barney looked upon her in some perplexity, as she took her departure. She had listened with one half her mind on the loaves of bread in the oven, and the other half did not clearly comprehend what it was that had been said.

"Daisies and roses! I don't see what any sort of flower has to do with wanting a new kitchen. But there! I suppose ministers' wives, even if they are only country ministers' wives, hear so much such talk that it comes natural to them. Bits of old sermons, like as any way. Dear me! I don't get much time for poetry in me; I'm sure of that. How Tim does loiter."

Tim, meanwhile, had sauntered out from among the bushes, and was engaged in untying the old horse that Mrs. Searls had fastened as security as if it could be induced under any circumstances to run. He was moved to this act of gallantry, partly because he really liked the cheery little woman, and partly because he heard Mrs. Barney's call, and was in no haste to go to the house.

"That will do, thank you Tim," said Sister Searls, nervously anxious to expedite his steps in the way of obedience. I think Mrs. Barney is calling."

"Yes'm; she mostly always is," answered Tim, philosophically, pausing to arrange the harness with painful deliberation.

"But my dear boy," urged Sister Searls, reading something in the knitted brows. "You really should try to please her and help her all you can, you know. She is kind to you."

"Oh, yes, she's kind! Only when I see one of her kindnesses a comin' I dodge; it generally hits a feller hard enough to be uncomfortable," responded Tim. Then, having relieved his feelings by this statement, his conscience pricked him slightly, and he added: "You see, she's always in such a hurry. She can't come and bring 'em; she has to pitch 'em."

Mrs. Searls meditated as she drove down the country road.

"Well, I never thought of that before, but I do suppose that's why the Bible speaks of the Lord's 'loving kindness,' and 'tender mercy'—because there is so much kindness in the world that isn't one bit loving, and so much mercy that is only duty and not tenderness. I'll tell Josiah that."

For it happened that while the good minister pored over his books and studied humanity. And though he cooked his own sermons, she often seasoned them.

The baking was done at last, the currants picked, and Mrs. Barney's dinner ready.

"For the bounty bestowed upon us may we be duly grateful," murmured Mr. Barney, with head bowed low over his plate.

Then he looked up and remarked that he was tired of a steady diet of ham and eggs, and didn't see why they couldn't have a little variety.

"You would see if you had to cook in the hot kitchen, as I do," responded Mrs. Barney, more shortly than her wont. "I'm glad to have whatever I can get most quickly and easily. When we have a summer kitchen we can begin to live as other people do."

"If we ain't all old as Methuseler," complained Master Tommy, in an undertone which was perfectly audible, "anyway, the chickens will be, if we can't have any cooked till that time."

He had sniffed the odors of the baking on his homeward way from school, and setting his juvenile mind upon chicken pie for dinner had been grievously disappointed.

Warm and weary with her morning's work, the questions and suggestions fretted Mrs. Barney. She felt wounded and aggrieved, too, as she moved about silently after dinner. No one seemed to see that she cared as much for things nice and comfortable as did the others, she said to herself. She cared far more, indeed, since she was willing to do without much now, and work and plan for the sake of having things all that could be desired by and by. How many present conveniences and comforts she had foregone for that. These very cellar stairs, toward whose dark and tortuous steps she was tending, were an example; they could scarcely be more badly built, or in a more inconvenient place. Mr. Barney had wanted to remove them, but she would not allow him to incur the expense because a second removal might be necessary, when the house was thoroughly re-arranged. No, she had preferred to submit to the discomfort all this time.

Too long a time it proved, for even while she meditated an insecure board slipped beneath her feet, plunging her down the dark, narrow stairway against the rough stone wall, and then upon the hard floor of her cellar. One swift moment of terror, the crash of the dishes that fell from her hands, a flash of excruciating pain, and then she knew nothing more. She did not not hear Nealie's wild cry from the room above, nor see her husband's pale face as he lifted her in his arms.

When she returned to consciousness a strange voice—the physician's—was saying:

"No bones broken, though its a wonder her neck wasn't, falling in the way she did."

Slowly she opened her eyes upon a confused mingling of anxious faces, wet cloths, and bottles of arnica and camphor, and gradually she comprehended what had happened, and her own condition—not dangerously injured, but bruised and lamed, and with a sprained ankle that would keep her a prisoner for some days at least. It was a sudden pause in her busy work—an enforced rest. She scarcely knew how to bear it, for a moment, as she remembered all she had planned to do, until a second shuddering thought suggested that she might have left it forever; then she grew patient and thankful. Yet it seemed strange to be lying quietly in the best bed-room—the room that had been kept so carefully closed to preserve its furniture until an addition to the house should transmute it into a back parlor; to watch thro' the open door, only a spectator, while Nealie flitted to and fro in the kitchen beyond, spreading the table for tea.

How good the children were that evening, and how tenderly thoughtful her husband was, coming to her side again and again to talk or read to her. They had not found much time for talking or reading together these late years, she and David; she had always been so busy when he was in the house. She had dreamed of a leisure time coming, though, when they should have many evenings like this, except the illness. She had not thought much of the illness or accident coming to mar her plans or of death suddenly ending them. But it flashed upon her now how many little loving words and offices and daily enjoyments had been crowded out of their home, and in that brief, retrospective glance she understood the meaning and the earnestness of Sister Searls' entreaty.

"Why, it's all kind of real nice jolly—if you wasn't hurt," declared Tommy, unable to express his enjoyment of the pretty room, and the unusual family gathering any more clearly.

Tears gathered in the mother's eyes, but she had found her clue, and she meant to follow it. She had ample time for thought in the days that followed, when she was only able to sew a little now and then, on garments for Tim, or look over seeds for Nealie's vine-planting; and slowly but surely she learned her lesson, and brought it back to health with her—to gather life's pleasantness as God sends His sunshine—day by day.—*Pacific Evangel.*

A Daring Feat.

Not long ago a Mr. Andrew Wallace, of Niagara Falls, rode his horse across the ice bridge—a difficult feat in itself—but not satisfied with this, ascended to the summit of the mountain at the base of the American Fall. The sight from the cliffs on the Canado side, which was covered with a large crowd of visitors, was a thrilling one. Slowly the horse toiled up the steep, slippery side of the great ice cone, winding round the footpath till the summit was reached. Here, enveloped in a cloud of mist, which concealed the white cone itself, horse and rider appeared like some weired apparation suspended in mid air. For some time the horse went careering about over the crest of the cone, where one false step might have hurled both him and his rider into the fathomless, foaming gulf, full seventy feet below. Presently the daring horseman rode slowly down the path, and, crossing the ice bridge, gained the Canadian side. Both he and his horse were completely drenched with spray. The intelligent, sure-footed animal, who played such a prominent part in this feat of unparalelled daring, was a moderate sized brown gelding, with four white feet and a snip on the nose. This is certainly a strong argument in support of the theory that horses marked with white are more intelligent than whole colored ones.

A morning contemporary contains the words "temperence" and "villege." This is one wey of chenging lenguege to suit the stete of the printer's ceses—en eesy wey, so to speek.

Epitaph on a punster who hung himself—"He is gone. He has perpetrated his last choke."

Trapping a Witness.

It is of Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is related. It shows great dramatic power unconscientiously exhibited in his daily business.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner whether he had seen the testator sign that instument, to which he promptly answered he had.

"And did you sign it at his request as a subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with red or back wax?"

"With red wax."

"Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About three or four inches."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From a drawer in his desk."

"How did he light the piece of wax?"

"With a candle."

"Where did that piece of candle come from?"

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room."

"How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit it?"

"I lit it."

"What with?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get the match?"

"On the mantle-shelf in his room."

"You did?"

"I did."

Here Warren paused, and, fixing his large blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the paper above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and in a solemn, measured tone, said:

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it as a subscribing witness; you saw him seal it; it was with red wax that he sealed it; a piece or two, three or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantle-shelf?"

"I did."

"My lord—it is a wafer."

The prisoner was convicted.

Americanisms.

Nice plaything—A piano.

A taking fellow—The photographer.

Taking turns—Throwing summersaults.

Inn-tuition—Teaching the art of hotel keeping.

A write good man—A professor of penmanship.

Anthony Comstock caused the arrest of a farmer recently for having in his possession a lot of smutty wheat.

The difference between a man and a house in winter, is that one is colder when he is stripped and the other is warmer.

Everybody is taxed under the naufrageous despotisms of Europe. We even hear of attacks on emperors and kings.

The infant of the Czarowitch has had a name bestowed upon him four and a half times longer than he is.—Ex. And he will not be able to tell what it is until twenty one.

Skating is very healthful exercise. It not only puts in play all the muscles of the legs and arms, but it creates bumps on the head for future phrenologists to feel of and report on.

They were playing a game of euchre together when she casually remarked: "So you take my heart, do you?" "Why—certainly—yes," replied he, hurriedly glancing into her eyes. The game was up.

My son, would'st have notoriety? Publish thou an almanac. Would'st have great knowledge? Learn what others forget. Would'st have wealth? Either become an undertaker, a plumber or an Indian agent.

If "brevity is the soul of wit," then of truth the young lady who talks of taking a "prom" on "Broad," and the young man who speaks of catching L, when he desires to take the Elevated Road, must be "the limbs of outward flourishes."

A man with a cloak under one arm and a piece of zinc, four feet square, under the other, afforded considerable recreation to the humble denizens of Nelson street during the gale Friday morning. Some of his remarks could have been heard, it is estimated, full a mile away.

It was a colored preacher who said to his flock last Christmas day: "We have a collection to make this morning, and for de glory of Heaben, whicheber of you stole Mr. Jones' turkeys, dou't put anything on de plate." One who was there says "Every blessed niggah in de church came down with de rocks."

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied, "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been countin'!"

NEW YORK.

The War on Alcohol—The Total Abstainers and Dame Partington—A Flank Movement on the Enemy—Brother Talmage's Troubles—Contradiction of a Startling Report—Broadway and the Stages.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1879.

The temperance question is, perhaps, the most difficult to deal with of all the social problems. Everything alcoholic, under the generic name of "Rum," appeals, in a greater or less degree, to the cravings of an overwhelming majority of our population; but a respectable minority its bitter enemies. Hundreds of devoted men have dedicated their lives to warfare upon it. The Francis Murphys plead and declaim against it; the John B. Goughs hurl the myriad shafts of wit, sarcasm, eloquence, and impassioned denunciation against it; the Neal Dows, the Crosbys and the Cotters, legislate and organize against it. But, after all, it must be conceded that, by their results, the struggles of all these would-be exterminators of alcohol irresistibly suggests the valorous efforts of the immortal Mrs. Partington, to "sweep back the Atlantic ocean with a broom." What is the matter? Intemperance being a freely acknowledged evil, can nothing more effective be done to mitigate it?

The solution of this question is about to be once more attempted here in New York, and in a somewhat novel way. The experimentors on this new line have watched the labors of the uncompromising total abstainers, and seemed to have reached the conclusion that total abstinence may come as part of the millennium, but is almost too much to hope for at the present day. The result is that the cirtificate of incorporation of an association to be known by the title of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation" has this week been filed in the County Clerk's office. The purposes of the society, as stated in the cirtificate, are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages; to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation and the means of carrying such principles into practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants either of three forms of pledges, to wit: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, an unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor-dealers to provide for tetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold. The society will begin operations at once, and its term of existence is fixed at twenty years. The incorporators of the society are well-known citizens, and it seems to me, if its affairs are wisely and vigorously managed, that it may render good practical service to the temperance cause.

Brother Talmage, the athletic and agile exhorter of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has a lively time of it all around. He preaches widely advertised sermons on the terrible "gilded vice" of New York, and most of the other prominent American cities (Brooklyn always excepted), draws great crowds to laugh and applaud his variety performance; and then, when he partingly pauses for echoes of commendation from his clerical brethren, hears only stern rebuke and denunciation, followed up by a rumor, now current, that the Brooklyn Presbytery will be called upon to discipline him for unseemly behavior. He labors frantically to wipe out his church debt, and only a little while after he has held a glorification meeting to celebrate the accomplishment of his task, is made a party to a law suit in which the testimony is uncomfortably strong that some of his subscriptions were obtained under false pretences, and that instead of his Tabernacle being free from debt, it still owes from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. Then, he is all the while subject to the merciless lampoons and caricatures of a ribald press, and in every way takes the penalties of greatness in heroic doses. I believe, however, that there is not any truth in the vague report that Bro. Talmage is going to escape these prosecutions by resigning the ministry to accept a flattering star engagement with a combined circus and minstrel troupe.

A recently revived project to lay a street railroad in Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square, elicits from one of our prominent Sunday papers a column of reminiscence regarding the street, which the writer eulogizes after this wise: "There is probably not a more widely-known city road in the world than this. Even the street, which two thousand years ago, and probably a thousand years before that, was "called straght," in Damascus, is, at the end of all these centuries almost unknown in comparison with the way which was called broad only two hundred years ago, at one end of a little island, at the other end of which might be found the aboriginal savage; and even of the streets of the great capitals of Europe there is not one the name of which is so familiar to all the dwellers within the bounds of civilization." The scheme of putting car tracks in so crowded and splendid a thoroughfare, is one that richly deserves defeat, and yet it seems already to have been of some use to the community, for almost immediately upon the renewed discussion of the subject, the stage lines have dropped their rate of fare to five cents, the lowest permanent figure it has ever touched. Before the war, the stages were the great public conveyances. The fare was then six cents. When the war began, their tariff shared in the general inflation, going up to ten cents, where it remained unchanged until within a year, when the elevated railroads made such a reduction in their receipts that they commenced to sell seventeen tickets for a dollar. This proved to be hardly reduction enough, and now, with the added possibility of such formidable competition as a street road, the price has dropped to hard pan, and in future the great, white, lumbering institutions which were for so many years the pride of aristocratic New York, and the terror of timid pedestrians at the street-crossings, will drop their exclusive airs and carry the common herd "at prices to suit the times." There are now running some 220 stages on Broadway, and since the reduction they are so heavily patronized that more will have to be added immediately. RADIX.

Jersey Justice.

It will be remembered that the county officials of Warren county, N. J., were found guilty of gross frauds, accomplished through conspiracy and forgery—in short, they stole the money of the people. There were ten sentenced for the offense, and with the penalties as follows:

Simon A. Commins, ex-collector of the county, on two indtctments for conspiracy; two years on each, to run together.

Edwin Bulgin, the "go-between" of the ring, on two indictments for conspiracy; eighteen months on each, to run together.

Edmund Teel, ex-county collector and treasurer of the city of Philipsburg, on one indictment for forgery and one for conspiracy; two years on the former and one on the latter, to run together.

John N. Girens, ex-attorney to the board of Freeholders, on two indictments of conspiracy; eighteen months on each, to run together.

Jesse King, ex-freeholder of Belvidere, on one indictment for conspiracy; one year.

John B. Sliker, contractor and builder of bridges, on three indictments for conspiracy; $500 fine and six months in the county jail.

Francis McDermott, two indictments for conspiracy; one year on each indictment, to run together.

Charles S. Strader, ex-director of the board of freeholders, on one indictment for forgery and three for conspiracy; two years on each indictment, to run together.

Dr. John V. Mattison, ex-clerk of the board of freeholders, on four indictments for forgery; four years on each indictment, to run together.

Dr. Henry M. Cox, at the present time a member of the board of freeholders, on three indictments for conspiracy; eighteen months on each, to run together.

All of these sentences were for hard labor at State prison except that of Sliker.

Chief Justice Beasley, in his remarks to the prisoner, Cummins, an old man, said: "You and your associates have made crime your business." Again he remarked: "This series of crimes stands unexampled, fortunately, in the history of New Jersey, and I think, in the history of the whole country. One set of knaves came together to nominate for office another set of knaves and the honest people of the county did nothing but look on." The judge administers a rebuke to the people of the county for their supineness, and, no doubt, justly, but was it not natural that they should place confidence in men who stood so high and well in this community? What an impressive lesson is here given to the American people everywhere to keep a watchful eye upon their officials, and to hold even the most respectable to a strict accountability.

One circumstance, when the prisoners were brought up for sentence, is deserving of special mention. It has been the practice in many cases in our Jersey and other States to extend privileges to rich, or what are called "respectable" prisoners, which are not accorded to poor, friendless wretches. The prisoners at Belvidere were sitting with their friends and lawyers in different parts of the court room, but Judge Beasley did not intend to distinguish them from the poorest and commonest criminals. Pointing to the dock, he said: "Let the prisoners take seats on this side of the room." In the court room had gathered hundreds of the community, and in the dock sat a group of fine-appearing, well-dressed, respectable men. Crowds cran d their necks, lawyers stood helplessly by, judges sat in their places with expressions of deep sorrow. The prisoners in the dock in turn blushed before the scrutiny of their mothers and wives and paled before the pregnant silence of the court. Prison doors clanged upon the very blood and muscles of the community, for the condemned men had been such and fell because they failed to remember that stealing from the State is no better than stealing from the individual. There is hardly a family in the county of Warren that is not affected—tears were shed by blood cousins from far and wide, and the very jailor who turned the key saw one of his kinsmen pass into gloom for years. This justice cannot be too highly commended. It is cutting the cancer from one's own side—the blood-offering to unchangeable right.

There are in the whole world, according to a careful estimate, only 6,503,000 Jews.

feet, and extending back 200 feet to said Church alley; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Hicks.

TERMS CASH.—No deeds will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

3-3t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4 71-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6 1-1y

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-82

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER, DENTIST.
A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.
Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	" Renovo	11 00	a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20	a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50	a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20	p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25	p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14	a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55	a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
	" Philadelphia	3 40	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35	p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45	p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40	a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.

	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 01
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 55
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 20
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

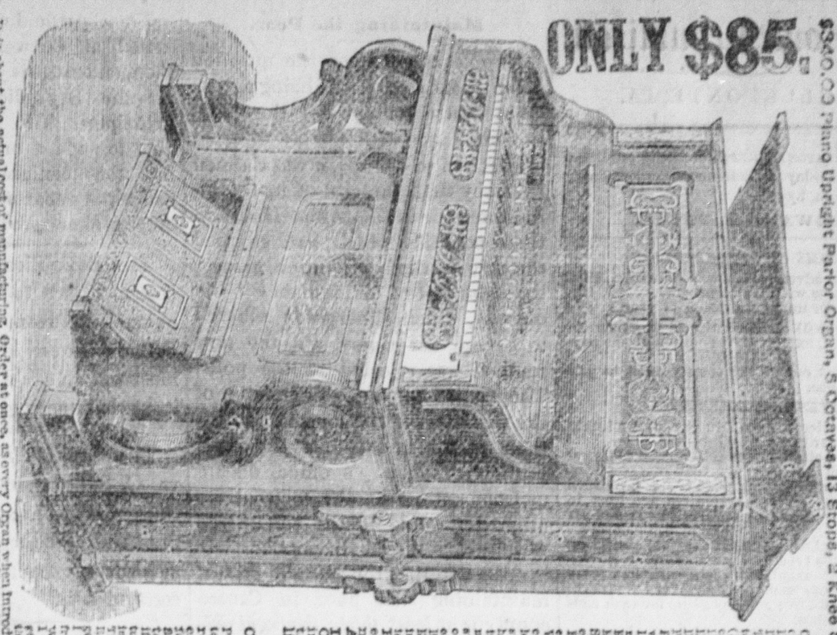
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

BEATTY'S OFFER FOR THIS MONTH!
$340.00 Piano Upright Parlor Organ, 8 Octaves, 13 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, for $85.00



ONLY $85.

This Beautiful Piano Upright Cabinet or Parlor Organ, (Mirror Top) New Style No. 1,685, Rosewood case—height 58 inches, depth 24 in., length 68 in., three (3) sets of Reeds, Sweet Vox Humana, (Human Voice) Diapason, (Pipe) Dulciana, (Soft) Principal, (Bell) Grand Organ, Vox Celestis, (Heavenly Voice) Harmonic, (Octaves) Flute, Dulcet, (Flute) Grand Organ, Full Swell, Fine Toned Golden Tongued Reeds, Carved Legs and Lyre, Handsome Scroll Fret Desk Ends, Full Serpentine Base, Panel Moldings, Lamp Stands, cut eight inch Veneers, Heavy Serpentine Fronts, Handsome Scroll Trusses, Extra Heavy Bent Rosewood Veneers, Extra Fine Case Legs, Rich Scroll Desk Ends, Beautifully Finished Throughout, Carved Panels, Full Swell, Fine Toned Golden Tongued Reeds, and Beatty's New Method Grand Organ Exciter Knee Swell, from the same being performed by a practical Organist, Solo Stop, Sub-Bass, Octave Coupler, Grand Organ, Sweet Vox Humana, Dulcet, Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Bell, Flute, Harmonic, Vox Celestis, Grand Organ, Full Swell, Knee Swell, Tremolo, Automatic

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican Ward Meetings and Borough Convention.

The Republican voters of the various wards of the borough of Bellefonte, are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M. sharp, on Saturday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of placing in nomination tickets to be supported at the Spring Election, on the 18th inst.

NORTH WARD.—At the Town Council room to nominate one Justice of the Peace, one Judge and one Inspector of Election, one Councilman one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

SOUTH WARD.—At the shop of J. H. McClure & Son, to nominate one Judge and Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

WEST WARD.—In the Bush House reading room, to nominate one Judge and one Inspector of Elections, one Councilman, one School Director, one Assessor, and three delegates to the Borough Convention.

The delegates from the various wards will meet in Convention at the Town Council room at 8½ o'clock P. M. (same evening) to place in nomination a Borough ticket, as follows:

Chief Burgess, Overseers of the Poor-2,
Assistant Burgess, Assessor,
Treasurer, Constable,
Auditor, High Constable.

Election, Tuesday, February 18, 1879.

By Order of

BOROUGH COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN will have an elevated railway, and Philadelphia wouldn't mind taking a little in their'n.

THE family of Bayard Taylor are said to be in Berlin suffering from financial embarrassment. It is probable that relief will be furnished by our Government.

SENATOR THURMAN declares positively that he will not be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Well, he'll save campaign expenses by not being the man.

M. GREVY as President of the French Republic will get $100,000 a year as salary and $50,000 for household expenses. That is a trifle more than our President receives.

THE country is going to ruin, newspapers are uninteresting, and all because "the least and last remains" of some fellow haven't been stolen during the last week. What are our Ohio friends doing?

PROMINENT Democratic Senators held a meeting in Washington last week to make preliminary arrangements for the campaign in 1880. The Republican managers should now order a forward movement.

AND now Talmage is to be investigated. The Brooklyn Presbytery have the matter in hand. The more the merrier. We have Potter, the cipher man, Teller, the outrage fellow, the Yellow fever investigators, and the Curtin-Yocum fraud hunters.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook is said to have written at the age of seven his first composition, reading as follows: "The Cow.—The cow is a good animal. She has two horns and two eyes, and gives milk which is good to eat. She has four legs and eats grass and hay. Some of them are red and they have long tails. Flavius Joseph Cook, in his seventh year."

Maintaining the Poor.

Two years ago when the question of an Alms House was being agitated in Centre county, and the court in compliance with the law directed an election to be held, it was claimed by many that the cost of maintaining the poor in the Alms House in those counties which had adopted the new method, was much greater than the cost of maintenance in the old way, which theory was adhered to by the tax-payers, and the new method was rejected at the polls. The continued neglect of many of the Overseers of the Poor to publish their reports, and to file the same in the Prothonotary's office, debars us from getting at the facts as we otherwise would if the statements were subject to our inspection. It is estimated that the annual cost of maintaining the poor in Centre county is at least *thirty thousand dollars*. How many persons are receiving aid from this enormous sum mortal man cannot tell. As a comparison of this expenditure we find in the last report of the State Board of Public Charities, that in Huntingdon county, which has an Alms House, that the annual expenses for maintaining the poor, including outdoor relief, amounts to $12,200.00. Average inmates 99, of whom 26 are children, 6 insane. Tramps, for one quarter 471 persons, which would make about 1,500 during the year.

Mifflin county the expenses average $12,000.00 per year, including the maintainance of insane at Harrisburg, tramps and out-door relief to those who require temporary aid. We find the same satisfactory results in all the other counties reported, which requires the careful consideration of our tax-payers, for there are certainly important leaks in our county which require looking after. As the voters took upon themselves to act with haste, and without due consideration to continue in the old way, a comparison of the above figures will show them "how dearly they paid for their whistle," concerning which they can now repent at their leisure.

THE amount of counterfeit coin now in circulation over the United States is said to be $2,000,000, besides the great number of genuine pieces made fraudulent by the removal of the metal. Wholly spurious coins are always lighter than the good ones, but an exception described by the *Scientific American* is a $5 piece made of gold or silver, and really costing the counterfeiter $3.40 each. Various ingenious modes are used in stealing gold from coins. The most common is "sweating," which is done by the coin as the anode in an electro-plating bath, the gold being abstracted from it and deposited on another surface. As much as two dollars worth of gold can be taken in that way from a double eagle, without making a difference that is readily detected except by weight; a scientific plan is to file the smooth parts of the surface, and reburnish the spots. The most extensive fraud is "splitting." The operator saws the coin through neatly; gouges out the centre until only thin shell is left, substituting a base metal, and joins the parts again. The ring of the coin is destroyed and weight lessened. Sometimes holes are bored into the edge and plugs of lead put in.

THE longest tunnel in the world is the St. Gothard. At its completion it will be 17,000 yards long, 14,000 of which are finished. The heat in the tunnel is so great that the workmen can wear no clothes whatever. They return to the mouth of the tunnel steaming with perspiration; their faces are yellow and ghastly; they cannot bear the light of the sun; they walk with bent shoulders, and stagger as if carrying burdens too heavy for their strength. They are nevertheless said to be cheerful and merry, and they support their hard lot without repining, and save money.

"IT'S an ill wind that blows no good," is a proverb that will likely be verified in the grain exports from this country, which promise to be immense on account of the plague in southern Russia. The establishment of a military cordon will prevent the shipment of Russia's cereals, and the plague will affect the sowing of next year's crop.

THE Clearfield county *Times*, published at Curwensville, heretofore independent, has come out squarely for the Republican party and its principles. The *Times* ought to be able to shed a bright ray of light into that benighted region, where coffee-pot Senators and Democratic office seekers grow.

THE Republican party will be of better service to the country if the quarrels between Senators and the President were less frequent. We must win in 1880, but we can't do it by hammering each other.

THE case of the United States vs. C. Sandheger, a prominent rectifier of Cincinnati, has been compromised, Sandheger paying to the government the sum of $5,000 and costs of suit.

GOV. TALBOT, of Massachusetts, has reminded the Legislature that the fishing interests of that State are decaying, in consequence of the recent treaty with Great Britain.

THE raids of revenue officers upon illicit distillers are becoming *painfully* interesting, especially when somebody comes in contact with an ounce of cold lead.

IN the First Congressional district of Georgia W. B. Fleming has been nominated to fill the unexpired term of the late Julian Hartridge.

THE Committee on Public Building have recommended an appropriation of $250,000 for repairing the Patent office.

REPORTS to the government from the far west declare the non-existence of a disease among cattle.

The Late Mary D. Valentine.

The West Chester *Village Record* says of the late Mrs. Mary D. Valentine, whose remains were buried in this place a week ago last Thursday:

She was the widow of George Valentine who was one of the pioneers settling in the then far off wilderness that surrounded the hamlet, now the beautiful town of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania. The deceased was the daughter of Jacob Downing, who resided near Downingtown in years now almost forgotten. Jacob and Joseph Downing were brothers; Joseph was the father of Charles Downing, deceased, memorable for his nobility of character, and as a wise and friendly counsellor. Charles resided in Downingtown. Of Jacob Downing's children but one remains, Eliza D. Sharpless, widow of Robert Sharpless. There were five Downing children, Henry, Sandwith, Eliza, Mary and Sarah. Sarah married Reuben the brother of George Valentine. There were altogether four Valentine brothers; besides George and Reuben, Abraham and Bond. These men in their halcyon days formed a company, bought timber lands, coal and ore beds, three in Centre county, and started a forge. In time they added a furnace, rolling mills, and further owned their warehouse in Philadelphia, and, we believe their own canal boats. Thus having every department of the iron business under their control, they were successful, mills never once stopping, excepting in the year 1844. Bond Valentine was during his later years a public Friend. His widow Julia is still living and is a Minister, member of Baltimore Yearly Meeting. George, the husband of the deceased, while a capable business man was in its full sense a good man. The wife of this pioneer just departed was a true and exemplary woman, and thus every child, some dead and others in middle age, were each a comfort to their parents and are now beneficient Members of Society. These sterling brothers did not in the whirl of business and the intoxication of success forget that there was a higher work and attainment than mere earthly prosperity; and on one of the many hills that surround the town and that slopes to the edge of the beautiful fountain stands the plain humble substantial little meeting house, a monument of the plain lowly and substantial lives of these men, a type of their faith and love.

A Card from Mr. McGinley.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through your columns, to inform the *Watchman* and its co-meddlers, who have been borrowing trouble in regard to the salaries of the Overseers of the Poor, that I do not expect to receive more than *one hundred and twenty-five dollars* for my services. This attempt to saddle that falsehood upon me, was designed for a purpose well-known to the majority of the voters of the borough, and needs no explanation at my hands. Suffice it to say, that if again nominated and elected, I will endeavor to serve the people to the best of my ability, and that my salary will be kept within the bounds of the law.

DANIEL MCGINLEY.

Colonel A. Dudley Mann, the ex-Confederate statesman, now lives, self-exiled, upon a beautiful estate in the forest of Chantilly, near Paris. He is very infirm, but still retains the gracious manners of the old school gentleman.

Additional Local Matters.

Is This True?

Monday's Philadelphia *Times* contained a sketch of J. H. Haverly, manager of Her Majesty's Opera, making a tour in this country. It is said that this same J. H. Haverly was at one time an apprentice with William McClellan, tailor, of this place, and was born and raised here; also, that many of his relatives reside hereabouts, among whom is a brother. The *Times*, in its interview says of Mr. Haverly: "A plainly dressed, quiet, unassuming little gentleman, with blue eyes, tawny mustache, a low musical voice, is J. H. Haverly, who speaks never of what he is doing or has done, but of what he intends doing or will do. He owns and manages Haverly's Theatre in Chicago, the largest theatre in the city, is the proprietor of the Mastodon Minstrel show, manager of McKee Rankin's Danities party, also of the New Orleans Minstrels, part owner of the Bush Street Theatre in San Francisco, manager of the Berger Family Bell Ringers, principal owner of the National Printing House in Chicago, the largest coal dealer in the same city, proprietor of three steamboats on Lake Superior, manager of Her Majesty's Opera, director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and, finally, a man who never gave a note for a debt, never took a drink and fourteen years ago was a newsboy on the Michigan Southern Railroad between Chicago and Toledo. In Toledo he began business as a variety theatre manager, and also had charge of a gambling house; soon got a minstrel company, and to-day he is admittedly the most extensive manager of amusement enterprises in the world."

—A big ejectment suit between J. Z. Long and H. A. Merriman, et al, occupied the attention of the Court last week. The suit was brought for the purpose of putting the defendants off a tract of land in Burnside, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Alexander & Bower and S. R. Peale, Esqs., represented the plaintiff, and Wm. H. Blair and S. D. Bail conducted the defendants' case.

—We would call attention to the advertisment of "the people's cash store," John W. Stuart proprietor, to be seen in another column. Mr. S. has just completed a commodious store building, and stocked it with a fresh lot of groceries, provisions, confectionaries, drugs, medicines, and fancy toilet articles, all of which he promises to sell at the lowest cash prices which the markets will afford. Give him a call.

—The temperance sociable met at the residence of Mrs. John T. Johnston last Tuesday evening. There was a goodly number present and all enjoyed themselves. The host and hostess entertained their company with courtly dignity and grace. The guests all went away satisfied that the Johnston mansion was a good place to hold a sociable.

—Howard Grange has installed the following officers for the present year:

Worthy Master—W. T. Leathers.
" *Overseer*—W. Allison, Jr.
" *Lecturer*—James Antes.
" *Treasurer*—Theo. Pletcher.
" *Secretary*—Jacob R. Leathers.
" *Steward*—J. Keifer Leathers.
Assistant Steward—Frederick Bower.
Lady Ass't Steward—M. Emma Leathers.
Ceres Sister—Beckie Leathers.
Pomona Sister—Sarah S. Leathers.
Flora Sister—Mary A. Pletcher.

—An old codger who had the misfortune to become filled with whiskey, tumbled off the pavement along Spring creek Tuesday a week and fell headlong in the water. Several persons rescued him, and he started for home.

—Last week we made a mistake in saying the Rev. King of the Milesburg Methodist church had received certain donations. Mr. King is pastor of the Evangelical church, and should have been so stated.

—The Union Sunday School at Zion realized $128.80, during the last year from a festival, concert, and collections. A new organ was added in May last, and the interest and attendance increased.

—While the big ejectment suit was in progress last week, somebody in attendance displayed his talents as an artist. While in the Court room on Friday evening we found a specimen of his work.

—Mr. S. W. Beck, recently one of the proprietors of the Philipsburg *Journal*, died last Wednesday, in his 24th year.

—A conundrum at the State College is, who shall send the prettiest valentine to Centre Hall next Friday?

—The Crown of Spain cigars made by C. A. Lindsey, are certainly the best in town.

—Harrison Taylor, carriage painter, has opened a shop at Penn Hall.

—A special court has been ordered for March 10th.

—Insure with J. A. Rankin & Son.

—Last Thursday evening some friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pontius, to the number of forty-nine, called at their house on Curtin street. They all went together, taking with them ice cream, cakes, fruit, chickens and other goodies beyond our power to numerate. We do not want our readers to think this was a donation party however, for it was nothing of the kind, it was a genuine surprise. Pontius was not at home when his friends arrived, but he soon came, and was met by a storm of congratulations and applause. The lady managers took possession of the dining room and prepared the supper, which was served at about the hour of ten. It was after midnight when the party left, after having spent a very pleasant evening.

—The lady who personated Mrs. Corney, of "Oliver Twist," last Saturday, showed her ability to become a "star." Especially when we remember that this character was taken by a different lady at the College Jan. 31st, and that Miss H. had less than a week to commit, rehearse, and perform her part.

—Dr. Calder, Leonard Rhone, Col. J. F. Weaver, and other prominent members of the Grange addressed the public meeting held in the town hall at Millheim last Saturday afternoon.

—The Ladies Foreign Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. Adam Hoy last Friday evening. We understand there was a good attend- and an interesting meeting.

—The *Journal* says the railroad and telegraph offices at Philipsburg have been provided with a new time indicator.

—The best coal oil is the cheapest.

How to Get the New Pension.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following circular of instructions with regard to obtaining pensions under the new law:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears, approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pensions at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The Pension Certificate should not be sent to this office, but it must be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions:*

I,———, a pensioner under pension certificate No.——, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My postoffice address is—[here insert the name of the postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant. State of———, County of———
ss:

Signed in my presence, by———, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered——

Magistrate's signature."

A Wonderful Invention.

It may seem a transparent falsehood to state that people wear glass clothing, but this sort of apparel may yet come into use. Glass would seem to be the last thing to think of as clothing, but it is nevertheless true that glass cloth is being made in Germany. If people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, it is to be hoped that bad boys clothed in glass may give up their stone-throwing propensities, not to mention snow-balling, and if so, the era of glass clothing will be hailed with pleasure. The following particulars of the process are translated for the *Free Press* from the German *Hernhut* by Herman Frueauff, of this city:

"At Gnadenfrei the artist and glass spinner, A. Prengel, of Vienna, has now thoroughly established his glass business, offering for sale carpet, cuffs, collars, veils, etc., of glass. He not only spins but also weaves glass before the eyes of the people. The otherwise brittle glass he changes into pliable threads and used them for making good, warm clothing. It sounds like a myth, but Mr. Prengel introduces certain ingredients, which are his secret, and thereby changes the entire nature of the glass. He has just finished a white, curley glass muff for a lady in St. Petersburg; he charges forty thalers ($30) for them. Also, ladies' hats of glass, with glass feathers. A remakable feature of this glass matreial is that it is lighter than feathers. Wool made of glass cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. Mr. Prengel's glass inventions are something so extraordinary and useful for clothing, etc., as glass is a non-conductor, that it will probably cause an entire revolution in dress material."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The trial of Feltus, editor of the *Courier*, at Bloomington, Indiana, for the murder of County Attorney Rogers, Christmas night, is now progressing. The evidence against him is stronger than was anticipated.

It is reported that universal military conscription is about to be introduced by Russia among the Kirghiz and other nomads in Central Asia. It is calculated that this measure will raise the army of Turkestan by 200,000 men, for the most part self supporting.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, '79.

The recommendation of the Senate Post Office Committee that $150,000 be appropriated as compensation to each of two lines of American steamships (one from New York and one from New Orleans) for mail service between those and Brazilian ports, is the first perceptible fruits of the demand that has been growing more and more imperative in business circles for the co-operation of Congress in opening up new markets for American products abroad and in restoring the old time supremacy of our merchant marine. The demand is a reasonable one. If only a small portion of the time consumed by Congress during the past ten years in schemes more or less direct for personal aggrandizemeut of its members, in personal quarrels, etc., had been honestly and industriously devoted to the puposes named and kindred ones, that 5 hard years we have endured might have been robbed of many of their most distressing features and the aggregate wealth of the country have been far in excess of what it is. Saying nothing of the millions that have been sunk in "legitimate" but wholly useless expenditures (Mr. Blaine indicated some of them in his speech on our naval establishment), if a large part of the money appropriated to investigating committees and to enable officials to make junketing tours had been judiciously applied to building up national interests shattered by the war or to a practical solution of the many economic problems confronting it, it is safe at least to resume that we might have saved money of the millions destroyed—utterly annihilated—by mob violence, avoiding much of the resulting social demoralization and brought capital and labor into friendly instead of their present inimical relations. As every one familiar with the matter knows, the "labors" of the Congressional Investigating Committees has been too often followed by a whitewashing report, and the partisan animus of those authorized by the House since it last fell under the control of Democracy has been too apparent to be denied. How many of the glaring abuses and the flagrant crimes against which they were nominally directed can be shown to have been corrected or punished through their instrumentality? I am confident that the accountant would hardly miss the time which would be consumed in enumerating them. It lays wholly within the perview of people away from Washington to say how their money shall be spent and what direction national legislation shall take. If they are in different or apathetic, junketing tours will be numerous, offices will be multiplied to make place for those who can influence future elections and log-rolling river and harbor bills absolutely wasting millions of dollars, will be passed to enable members to ingratiate themselves with constituencies having the choice of their successors. And the real interest of the country will receive the fostering aid of the products of the tax gather about in proportion as the demand is imperative or otherwise.

A feeling of relief has followed the termination of the long contest between the Administration and Senator Conkling. Of the 33 votes for confirming Gen. Merritt 20 were Democrat, 13 Republicans. Of the 24 opposition votes 18 were Republicans, 5, Democrats, 1 "Independent." The lesson inculcated that all the smaller positions in a Senatorial jurisdiction are not at the disposal of the Senator, may have been needed. But the facts in the case, on the other hand, forbid our going wild over this as a clean victory for "Civil Service Reform." Ignoring every other feature of the contest, the letters read in the executive session that culminated in the vote to confirm, from high officials to Collector Arthur soliciting the appointment of A, B and C seems to indicate that the "disestablishment of the political machine" is not yet complete, particularly those in behalf of the Presidential biographer, Howard, and Judge Bradley's son. While Sec'y Sherman is credited with having managed the Administration side very adroitly, it is the feeling that his over-zealous friends could do much better than to base his claims to the Presidency exclusive on his victory in such a purely personal fight as that just terminated, has, degenerated into. Senators McMillian's vote in committee against confirmation and his vove almost immediately thereafter in favor of it, has subjected him to severe criticism than that heard against any other participant in the contest.

Despite Potter's fight against time, it was found impossible to consume all of the balance of the session on trifles and in the effort to smirch Republicans, so as not to reach the real culprits. The admission of Smith Weed and Nephew Pelton have already created some consternation in Democratic quarters here; and the apprehensions of what is to come out of the immediate future do not tend to re-assure the leaders or restore their last equanimity. LEO.

It cost Erie county $631.20 during 1878 to board her convicts at the Western Penitentiary.

—A LADY'S WISH:—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as 'yours,' said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me as you observe." 11 2t.

ASSESSMENT LISTS OF 1790.

PREPARED BY PROF. A. L. GUSS OF HUNTINGDON.

The territory embraced within the limits of the townships of Bald Eagle and Potter in 1790 was originally part of Cumberland county. The southern part of it was of the purchase from the Indians July 6, 1754, as confirmed October 23, 1758, and the northern part of the purchase of November 5, 1768. The line ran west through Milesburg.

By the formation of Bedford county, March 9, 1771, parts of the present townships bordering Blair and Huntingdon counties to the southwest, were included in that county. By the formation of Northumberland county, March 21, 1772, all north of Bedford county, and now in Centre, was included in that county. On the 19th of September, 1789, Mifflin county was formed and took in all of the present Centre, except (1) that part named above as in Bedford, from which it fell into Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, and from that into Centre; and (2) the eastern corner, now composed of the townships of Miles, Haines, Penn and Gregg, which remained in Northumberland (and were never in Mifflin) and from it into Centre.

Cumberland county had already organized the townships of Derry in 1768, and Armagh in 1771, these in the present Mifflin county; Bedford in 1768—now Bedford county; and Barree in the same year—now Huntingdon county; and Penns—now Snyder and Union counties—with a kind of indefinite extension to the westward.

In Northumberland as early as 1772 Buffalo and Bald Eagle townships were organized, and embraced the whole territory north of Bedford county, and west of Penns township, and south of the river. In 1774 Potter township was formed out of parts of Penns, Buffalo and Bald Eagle.

Potter and Bald Eagle were the townships that fell into Mifflin county, and embraced all the territory of the county except the eastern and southwestern corners as above described. The first assessment was taken in 1790, and is of very great interest as showing the names of the residents and speculators in lands at that date. Abreviations have been used, "a" for acres, "h" for horses, and "c" for cows. I have carefully arranged the whole list for convenient references. It is worthy of careful preservation. To the local historian these lists are very valuable—they often tell us what became of men who have disappeared from the lists in the older counties. Similar lists for each year may be found at Lewistown, among the archieves of the Commissioners' office, up to the formation of Centre county, which was February 13, 1800.

The census of 1799 for Mifflin county was taken in two parts, and from it we learn the following items of interest:

	1st part.	2nd part.	Total.
White males of 16 years and upwards, inclusive of heads of families	1368	586	1954
White males under 16 yrs.	1388	561	1949
White females, including heads of families	2524	1034	3558
All other free persons	87	5	42
Slaves	50	9	59
Total	5367	2195	7562

I do not know what portions of the county constituted the respective districts; but there are on the tax lists of 1790, about 165 taxables that seem to be residents in the portion now in Centre county, and 360 in the portion now in Mifflin county, and 450 in the portion now in Juniata county. Total, 975. If there was an average of five souls to each family, there must have been some 540 poor heads of families in the county whose names do not appear on the tax lists.

ASSESSMENT LIST OF BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP, 1790:

Askin Thomas, 200 a, 2 h, 2 c
Antis Philip, 50 a, 1 h, 2 c, 1 mill
Adams Nathaniel, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c, 1 still
Arthurs Thomas, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Armstrong Daniel, (poor)
Baker John, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c
Bathurst Lawrence, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c
Boggs Robert, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Calbert John, 100 a
Connel William, 1 h, 1 c
Currie John, (poor)
Crossman William, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c
Connelly Isaac, 500 a, 1 h, 1 c, 1 mulatto slave
Concklin Joseph, 1 h, 1 c
Delong David, 100 a, 1 h 1 c
Delong Jonathan, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Davis Jonas, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Dewit Banard, 200 a, 2 h, 2 c
Evans Azariah, 150 a, 1 c
Evans David, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Ferguson Thomas, 300 a. 2 h, 2 c, 1 still
Gardnier John, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Gunsalus Richard, 250 a, 1 h, 2 c
Gunsalus Manuel, 100 a, 1 c
Hamilton John, Sr., 100 a, 2 h, 2 c
Hamilton John, Jr., 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Hamilton Hugh, 200 a, 2 h, 3 c
Hamilton James, 2 h, 2 c
Hamilton Archibald, 2 c
Holt John, 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Helford Christopher, 150 a, 2 h, 1 c
Hunter Robert, 75 a, 1 c
Hunter Andrew, 75 a, 1 h, 1 c
Harbeson John, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Houser Jacob, 600 a, 1 h, 1 c
Lamb William, 600 a, 2 h, 2 c
Lewis Jean, 148 a
Lucas Benedick, 400 a, 1 h, 2 c
Lewis Thomas, 200 a
McGee John, 38 a, 1 h, 1 c
McConnell Hugh, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
McCommon John, 150 a, 2 c
McCommon Thomas, 150 a, 2 c
McCowen Henry, 300 a, 1 h, 1 c
McCowen Francis, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
McCracken James, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Moone Robert, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Malone Richard, Sr., 300 a, 2 h, 2 c
Malone Richard, Jr., 1 h, 1 c
Malone Francis, 2 c
Marsdon John, Sr., 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Marsdon John, Jr., 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Ramsey James, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c
Reed John, 50 a, 2 h, 2 c
Speer Alexander, 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Swansey William, 300 a, 2 h, 4 c
Stratton Latt, 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Turner John, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Turner Daniel, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c
Wilson Thomas, 250 a, 1 h, 1 c
Wilson William, 100 a, 1 h
Williams Joshua, 96 a, 1 h, 1 c
Welch Joseph, 100 a, 2 h, 1 still
Ward Edward, 50 a, 1 h, 1c

UNSEATED LANDS.

Acres.	
2894	Atley, Franks & Co
302	Allan Zachariah
331	Bradford William
254	Burns John
300	Burns Cornelius
300	Boggs Andrew's heirs
300	Blaire Alexander
300	Burrs Hutson
301	Braddy William Perry
306	Boggs James
336	Balls Benjamin
306	Bagnes Samuel
331	Balls Samuel, Jr
304	Bank Christopher
316	Carrudders James
300	Coon Andrew
306	Callhoon James
290	Clay Alexander
374	Chaterel Isaac
300	Calhoon Catrine
360	DeHaas John Philip's heirs
300	Dowdle Michael
309	Dorons Thomas
300	DeHaas Philip
900	Evans Rowley
397	Elliot Israel
413	Ellio. Christopher
294	Ell o. William
500	Enwin Georgo
311	Frank William
218	Foster Ensign
324	Flahaven Rodger
350	Funk Henry
320	Frey George
400	Foster Thomas
200	Grable Peter
300	Grable George
264	Gorrel William
400	Guyer Adam
192	Hartley Charles
1602	Hartley Thomas, Esq
304	Horton Azariah
544	Hunter Samuel's heirs
300	Hendricks John
335	Hopkins Josiah
334	Henderson William
317	Hender on Isabella
202	Henderson Daniel
272	Hawkins John
325	Hubley John
364	Hubley Michael
200	Hunter Ephraim
300	Hiester Daniel, Esq
300	Irwin James
400	Ingersol Jarrett
400	Jack James
430	John Mathias
800	James Able
465	Jones James
424	Kercher Mary
306	Kercher Ludowick
404	Klyne John
500	Knight George and Michael
244	Keeble John
300	Kimely William
300	Lawyer Christopher
250	Lask William
324	Lippencot William
900	Levi Aaron
600	Lynch Edward
1000	Lowden & Co
294	McCaine Thomas, Esq
700	McMoultrie David
600	McAllister Richard
397	McKnitt John
357	McMullan ———
306	McClean Cornelius
300	McDonald ———
2300	Matlack Josiah
300	Morris John, Jr
400	Means Robert
295	Matland Samuel
300	Miles Samuel
329	Morris Phoebe
900	Means Hugh
200	Nailor Ralph's heirs
400	Parker Robert
1000	Pleasant Samuel
192	Poultney Thomas
3000	Patton John & Co
326	Patton John
300	Proud Robert
319	Richie Grace
270	Redman Michael
288	Robison Alexander
340	Robison George
295	Rhea William
121	Stratton Thomas
2400	Shippen Josiah & Co

ASSESSMENT LIST OF POTTER TOWNSHIP FOR 1790.

Anderson John, 150 a, 2 h, 1 c
Allender Joseph, 50 a, 2 h, 2 c
Burns & McBride, 200 a
Benn Henry, Jr., 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Biggs Alexander, 30 a, 1 h, 1 c
Bear Samuel, 150 a
Barber David, 200 a
Carnahan William, 100 a, 2 h, 2 c
Carnahan James, 1 h, 1 c
Climpson Thomas, 150 a
Calbert John, 30 a, 1 h
Clover Philip, 200 a
Corser Anthony and John, 100 a, 2 h, 2 c
Duncan James, 100 a, 1 h, 2c
Dunlap Alexander, 200 a
Davis Joseph, 1 h, 1 c
Eyers & Foster, 100 a, 2 h, 1 c
Elson Peter, 100 a, 2 h, 3 c
Elson & Peter, 300 a
Earnest John, 100 a, 1 still
Frampton Arthur, 150 a
Frampton Nathaniel, 50 a
Gregg Andrew, 200 a, 2 h, 3 c
Glasgow Samuel, 100 a, 1 h, 2 c
Gardner James, 30 a, 1 h, 1 c
Gordon Thomas, 50 a, 2 h, 2 c, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill
Graham James, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
George William, 200 a
Huston James, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Hurst John, 30 a
Hunter William, 50 a
Hastings John, 2 h, 2 c
Hastings Enoch, 200 a, 3 h, 2 c
Hendrickson Cornelius, 250 a, 2 h, 2 c
Ingram John, 50 a, 1 c
Jordan Benjamin, 50 a
Jordan Hugh, 80 a
Jack Michael, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Jack Jacob, 1 h, 2 c
Johnson Richard, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Johnson Alexander, 206 a, 2 h, 4 c
Ketley Christian, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
King William, 100 a, 2 h, 4 c, 1 slave
Libingston James, 150 a, 2 c
McCashin James, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
McVicar Duncan, 50 a, 1 h, 2 c
McFadden James, 1 h, 2 c
McConnell Elizabeth, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
McKim Robert, 100 a, 2 h, 2 c
Moore James, 1 h, 1 c, 1 still
Moore Able, 200 a, 2 h, 2 c
Moore Joseph, 1 h, 1 c
Mayburg John, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Mays Thomas, 10 a, 1 c
Nealy John, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Pastoar William, 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Pennington Robert, 150 a, 2 h, 2 c
Pennington Isaac, 100 a, 2 h, 1 c, 1 slave
Potter James, 200 a, 2 h, 3 c, 1 slave, 1 grist mill 1 saw mill
Quinn Thomas, 150 a
Robinson Anthony, 300 a, 1 h, 1 c
Robison George, 250 a
Reynolds Adam, 100 a, 2 h, 1 c
Reynolds William, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c.
Ray Robert, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Rankin James, 250 a
Role & Frampton, 100 a, 3 h, 2 c
Stroup John, 200 a
Sanford Abraham, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c
Sankey William, 150 a, 2 h, 1 c
Sankey Thomas, 50 a, 1 h, 1 c.
Thomson & Graham, 100 a, 3 h, 2 c
Vanhorn Joseph, 100 a, 1 h, 2 c
Woods George, 60 a, 2 h, 3 c
Wilson Peter, 150 a, 1 h, 1 c
Watson James, 150 a, 1 h, 3 c
Young William, 100 a, 1 h, 1 c, 1 still

UNSEATED LANDS.

Acres.	
1200	Proprietaries, adjoining James Potter's land and the Plains
1200	Wister Gasper, joining Potter's land and Nittany
300	Lattimer James, on Sinking creek, adjoining lands of Thomas McKean
300	Matlock Josiah, joining Enoch Hasting's land
300	Haynes Reuben, joining Lussey's mountain and Spring creek
300	Hale Mrs., joining A. Gregg
300	Camrin Charles, joining Jos. Allender
300	McClay & Shannon, joining Potter's land
200	Clemson John, joining John Hastings
200	McClay William, adjoining Penns creek
100	McCormick George, joining Geo. Woods
100	Potter & McClay, joining Tussey mountain
100	Hoover Jacob
50	Wolluston, on the road to Lewistown, in the mountains

IN 1792.

3000	Miles & Patton, Nittany Valley of Spring Creek
300	Lambarn Joseph, near Nittany mountain
600	Wallace Samuel, Slab Cabin Branch
300	Col. Grier, near Slab Cabin Branch
1000	Hiester or Wallace, joining lands of Jas. Potter
100	Wallace John, at the forks of the road
900	Foster Thomas & Co., George's Valley
200	Miles James, in the barrens
300	Whitmore John, in Penns Valley
400	Coughs Philip Hus., near Sinking creek
400	Shoemaker John
400	Shoemaker William
413	Shoemaker Daniel
200	Stuart Lieutenant
219	Smith Thomas
309	Smith Robert
229	Sheridan Jeremiah
300	Simpson John
332	Spencer Richard
278	Taylor John
677	Trog Matthew and Michael
1639	Wister
300	Whitmore John
400	Wharton Lewis
600	Webster ———
1200	Wilson James
1550	Wharton Samuel
330	Wagoner Jacob
600	Wallace Samuel

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

North Point has a Philomathic Congress.

The *Journal* says that there is some probability that Brown, Blackburn & Curtin's mill situated at Lock Haven, which is held by the Mutual Bvilding association, will be purchased by substantial parties with the intention of running it during the coming season.

Clinton county court commenced on Monday, Judge Orvis presiding.

Moore, Simpson & Co., bankers, of Lock Haven, are paying out gold, but the demand is light.

D. M. Cowher, of Centre Mills, this county, will take charge of the Hamburgh flouring mills.

Mr. David Irvin, of Rauchtown, aged about 32 years, was found dead in his bed, on Wednesday morning, January 29th.

The County Commissioners have notified the Court House ring that on and after February 1st they will be required to furnish their own light and fuel.

The *Democrat* says that John Fredwood and family left for Texas last week, and Bonaventura Willey and family left for the same State on Monday, to take up their residence. They are all from the Fourth Ward, Lock Haven.

The borough Solicitor of Renovo has decided that the Treasurer of that borough is not liable for money lost in the defunct Lock Haven National Bank.

It cost Clinton county $302.94 last year for noxious animals.

Mill Hall Methodist church has been provided with new stoves.

William Cridler, an employee in Mann's axe factory, at Mill Hall had a finger badly crushed not long since.

The water main of the Renovo water works crosses the Susquehanna river, and at the late flood it was broken, by which accident the supply of water was cut off. An attachment has been made to the pipes that run to a spring formerly used by the railroad company, and this, plan will answer all purposes until the main pipe is repaired.

CLEARFIELD.

The brass bands of Clearfield borough ought to grow fat. The citizens are continually feasting the "horn blowers."

The dwelling house belonging to the heirs of Levi Wetzell, deceased, in Girad township, was consumed by fire last week. Fire caused by a defective flue.

Hopkins & Irvin are getting out 25,000,000 feet of logs. This is an immense job.

A drnnken sot mistook the Clearfield Presbyterian church for a fire-clay establishment.

Albert Denning, of Lawrence township, with his family, will remove to Maryland.

A new bridge has just been completed by the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company, under the superintendence of their bridge builder, Mr. F. Kneass, on the line of the road crossing the Moshannon, immediately north of Philipsburg, says the *Journal* of that place.

Washington Fulton, of Lawrence township, had ten sheep killed by dogs not long since. The dogs also tore off the ears of two calves.

Making hoop-poles is quite an industry in Clearfield sounty.

MIFFLIN.

The *Democrat* says that David A. Hostetler, of Menno township, is feeding a steer which now weighs 1,900 pounds, and expects to bring it up to 2,100.

Sheriff Mutthersbough, of Lewistown, has sold his livery stable to Evan Chalfant, of Chester county.

The citizens of Lewistown are taking active measures for the relief of the poor.

Jonathan Henry, of Treaster Valley, killed a large catamount the other day on a neighboring mountain.

John Hunter has purchased the McDowell lot, in Milroy, for $225, and intends to erect a handsome house on it next summer.

Wm. Foy, of Granville, some time ago found one of his horses dead in the stable with a broken neck.

L. H. Ruble, residing near Logan, recently lost his best horse. The animal injured himself to such an extent, by becoming entangled in the halter chain during the night, that he had to be killed to end his sufferings.

Aaron Ruble, a few days ago, lost a fine two year old colt. He had turned his horses out to water, and in running in the snow one of his legs was broken.

Prospects for workingmen at Logan are improving. Supt. Brosius is erecting a new heating furnace in his rolling mill building which will double the capacity of that department.

HUNTINGDON.

The Orbisonia Baptists contemplate erecting a stone church building.

Work has been resumed at the South Side sand works, at Mapleton.

Two trains each way were last week put on the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad.

An attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Mrs. Abner Lamp, in Huntingdon, a few nights since, but the family were aroused by the noise and the would-be thief decamped.

David G. Miller has gone to Fairplay, Colorado, to teach school.

The mother of Editor Durborrow, of the Huntingnon *Nationalist*, died at her residence near New Enterprise, Bedford county, on the 21st ult., aged 65 years.

Huntingdon borough wants a new School House, and she ought to have it.

State News.

It will cost $140,780 to run the Pittsburg fire department this year.

A man named Ross, of Danville, died from the effects of rum early last week.

A wealthy Lancaster farmer left his young wife last week and ran off with a hired girl.

Governor Hartranft has been appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Pollock has been made Naval Officer.

Paul Boynton, the swimmer, made a trip from Oil City to Pittsburgh last week in the Allegheny river, dressed in his rubber suit.

The coal and iron police in the anthracite region are reported as being now very active, but for what special reasons is not stated.

Old collieries are going into operation daily in the coal regions, the resumption now being fully two-thirds on the old production.

Ex-Judge J. S. Monroe, one of the most prominent citizens of Columbia county, died of heart disease at Catawissa on Tuesday morning.

The Berks county Agricultural Society will hold its next annual exhibition on the 30th of September and 1st, 2d and 3d of October, 1879.

Farmers are very anxious to get rid of their hay, the anticipation being that the clover and timothy crop of the coming season will be very large.

Six men were committed to jail on Tuesday of last week at Lebanon, charged with the murder of Joseph Raber, whom they killed to obtain $15,000 insurance.

John Robinson, of Corry, died of apoplexy, on Saturday, aged fifty-three years. He was a miser, lived in abject poverty, and leaves $10,000 in money and bonds.

The first mad dog of the year made his appearance at Cochranville, Chester county, last week, and bit all the dogs in the neighborhood, when he left for parts unknown.

A covey of quail, thirty-two in number, supposed to have died of starvation, were found underneath a pile of railroad ties near the old water station, Greensburg.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* tells a story of a man sentenced to the penitentiary who, while in prison waiting for trial, made a wooden watch so accurately adjusted as to run with success.

General News.

General Grant and party have arrived at Alexandria, Egypt.

Accounts from Upper Egypt give heartrending details of the famine there.

The Southern Methodists added about 50,000 to their membership in 1878.

A recent fire in Hong Kong, China, burned 368 buildings. The loss is estimated at about $1,000,000.

Seven Indians were drowned last Thursday while crossing the Missouri river above Council Bluffs, Iowa.

It is estimated that the snow shovelers throughout the United States have this winter earned $1,500,000.

It is reported that the black plague has made its appearance in the province of Ceara in Brazil. Five doctors have been sent there.

The Woodville Lumber Company's steam mill at Woodville, N. H., was destroyed early Sunday morning by an incendiary fire. Loss, $5,000.

Last year there were deposited in the post offices of the country 1,200,000,000 packages, which were handled on an average three times, by 1,200 clerks.

The Roman Catholics have been steadily losing ground in Holland as to numbers, though they have been gaining in political, mercantile and scientific influence.

J. D. McLeond, colored, has been appointed government storekeeper at Covington, Ky. He is the first colored man appointed to an office of this sort in that State.

Dr. Harry Boker advertises lectures on Stanley's expedition into Africa, which the Wilkesbarre *Times* pronounces a fraud, and warns its readers to beware of him.

Ex-County Engineer Samuel P. Bowles was arrested at Cincinnati on Friday for forging and raising Hamilton Co. bonds for the construction of avenues and bridges, to the amount of $22,000.

At Macon, Ga., Sunday, while arresting a negro named Samuel Franklin, policeman O'Connor used a club freely. Four hours afterward Franklin was found dead in his cell from the effects of his blows. Much indignation existed among the colored people. O'Connor was locked up.

A bridge at Napoleon, Ohio, over the Maumee, was partially destroyed on Friday by ice. The damage is estimated at $25,000.

John Robinson, of Corey, died of applexy, on Saturday, aged fifty-three years. He was a miser, lived in abject poverty, and leaves $10,000 in money and bonds.

The German Commission to investigate the plague will start for Russia this week, under the direction of Prof. Hirsch. It will be joined by the Austrian doctors at Breslau. The Russian medical authorities are anxiously awaiting the Austro-German Commissioners, when a complete investigation will be made.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Secor, Illinois, last Thursday, in M. L. Gassner's grist mill. The mill was instantaneously destroyed, and four persons killed—William Collins, engineer; Henry Brauns, William Wheeler, foreman on the Toledo road, and young Mahlstick. Joseph Horn was probably fatally injured. The Coroner's verdict was "negligence."

READING NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"A FACE ILLUMINED."—Dodd, Mead & Company, publishers, New York city, have sent us one of their new books, entitled, "A Face Illumined," by E. P. Rowe. We have read the work, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most interesting of the late novels published. The reputation of the author, Mr. Rowe, is well established, and he does himself great credit in this his last effort. The story is so interesting that, when once the reader has commenced it, they become so interested that they can hardly lay it by until it is finished. It is also of the most moral and chaste character, and cannot fail to make a good impression upon the reader. It fills the mind full of good, pure thoughts and noble impulses. We would advise all our readers to buy the book, as we are sure they will not regret it. It can be obtained of the publishers, or at the book store of John C. Miller & Co.

A PAMPHLET FREE.—The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th St., New York City, will send by mail a large pamphlet entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success" as a writer and practitioner of medicine, and a catalogue of all their publications—reading enough for several weeks—if you will but enclose one letter stamp to their address.

Dr. Foote's *Health Monthly* has been published for three years and has an established reputation as a health journal. Thousands of papers quote, and their readers appreciate, its articles. And yet the *Health Monthly* with its 16 royal octavo pages is offered at only fifty cents per year. Send for sample copy. It will be mailed free. Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, etc., is its Senior Editor, assisted by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who is also in practice with his father. All the readers of Dr. Foote's publications can consult the Doctor free upon any subject relating to health or disease. A cheap popular edition of Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense, is sent by mail, postage prepaid, for $1.50. You better send a two dollar postal order for both the book and the *Health Monthly*. Address, Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th St., New York City.

"AS IT MAY HAPPEN."—This is the title of a new book, by "Trebor," from the press of Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, which will find its way into the hands of all lovers of good sound novels. The scene of the story is laid in our neighboring county of Lycoming, in this State, and its characters are drawn from men and women which may be found in any community. As the title page expresses it, "Every man is odd," and the reader will find in the story a beautiful variety of oddities. The charming simplicity and trust of Emily Grundley, the devotion demanded of her by the exacting old miser, with whom she had her home, the self conceit and jealousy of Silas Gragger, the genuine Irish with of Pat Doyle, his man of all work, and the cunning craftiness of Seth Slade, from striking contrasts and record of the thoughts and actions of such a variety of dispositions, will surely hold the attention of the reader to the end. The plot is well arranged and skillfully managed, and the entire work is the fruit of a gifted mind and a ready writer.

Leisure Hours.

J. L. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay street New York, have commenced the publication of an illustrated Magazine called *Leisure Hours*, at the popular price of $1 per year. Its forty pages, of three-columns each, are full of reading matter of interest to all our readers. The illustrations are well executed, and the stories, sketches and poetry are from well-known American writers. The publishers, of course, naturally desire that all should see and examine this Magazine, and, that all may do so, they offer to send it on trial three months for twenty-five cents, and will, in addition, send each three months' subscriber a beautiful cromo, entitled "Faith, Hope and Charity." This motto, size 7x17 inches, and is worthy to adorn any home. 11-5-3t

CHEAPEST BIBLES EVER SOLD.—See in another column an advertisement of illustrated family Bibles at astonishingly low prices. The American Family Bible Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is fully able to do what they offer, and we understand that every one who has bought a Bible of them are more than pleased. Their Bibles are self-explaining, and the amount of extra matter they bind with the Bible, if bought separately, would cost more than they ask for the Bibles. The firm is first-class, and the Bibles can be returned if purchasers are not satisfied. 5-4t

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Curtin township, in July last, a two-year-old black heifer, with two slits in right ear, and piece off the left. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay damages, or said heifer will be sold according to law.
JOHN PHILIP DEHAAS.
Jan. 29, 1879. 6-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with FRANK McCOY,
11-6t Administrator.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business January 1, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$230,560.20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,540.17
" " other National Banks	2,776.92
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,090.45
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.25
Premiums paid	63.86
Checks and other cash items	4,799.42
Bills of other Banks	451.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	492.63
Specie	2,992.50
Legal tender notes	22,224.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	6,500.00
Total	$428,944.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	4,067.92
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	49,465.06
Time certificates of deposits	123,518.78
Due to other National Banks	11,931.25
Total	$428,944.01

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of February, 1879.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
JAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.
ADAM HOY.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Widow Shadows and Fixtures,
Toilet Sets,
Fancy Chinaware,
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

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where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds,
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
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Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
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CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.
Paper-Shelled Almonds,
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Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Poultry Roosts, Food Vessels and Nests.

Arrange roosts all on one level, not one above another, as is too often done. The fowls will fight for the top perch, when one is higher than the other. It is better to have the perches lie in notches in cross pieces, on posts, and not touch the sides of the house. They will not then infect the building with parasites, and can be taken out and cleaned easily. Roosts raised from two and a half to three feet are high enough for ordinary-sized birds, but roosts one foot and a half from the floor are high enough for Asiatics.

For drinking purposes, an open vessel or dish is better than a fountain as it can be more thoroughly cleansed. The vessel should be covered with a grating of wire or lath sufficiently open to permit the birds to put their heads through to drink, but sloping enough to prevent them from walking on it, or sitting on the edge of the vessel and soiling the water. A similar arrangement should be used for vessels intended for soft food. Hoppers should be used for grain, crushed oyster shells, and bone, that have a hole near the bottom edge, with a small tray in front to catch the grain, etc., so that no more will run out than the birds consume.

The nests can be arranged economically in boxes three and a half feet long, fifteen inches wide, the front and the ends eight inches high, the back three inches. The roof should be two feet wide, and slope from the front of the box upward and backward so as when set againt the wall, to leave a passage under the roof, behind the box, open at the ends, for the fowls to pass in that way, as the front will be all closed. One board of the roof next to the front, should be hung with hinges, so that it can be lifted up to get at the eggs and nests. This box will hold three nests, each a foot square inside, and four or five inches deep, with one side of two of the boxes high enough to form partitions between the nests, when set in the box. A number of such nest boxes can be placed next to the wall either on the floor or raised about two feet on shelves, an arrangement that will give more floor room. The sloping roofs will prevent the fowls from soiling the boxes. There should be no fixtures; all should be portable so as to facilitate thoroughly white-washing and cleaning.

Cellar Floor.

My cellar is well drained, yet water comes in and makes the bottom spongy, and if milk is spilled it is very hard to clean it up. In warm weather it can not be kept sweet and wholesome. Can you or any of your readers tell me how to manage it? J. G. Prim.—We had a cellar in the same condition years ago, and remedied it as follows: Dug a trench four inches deep and eight inches wide all around next the wall; hauled a load of gravel and filled it in the middle of the cellar floor; with a garden rake, raked the coarsest pebbles into the ditch, until there was a gradual slope from the center of the floor to the drain; lastly, coated the whole floor with cement, as you would the walls of a cistern, using a barrel of cement to 150 square feet of floor. This floor has stood perfectly and looks as though it was good for a generation.

Large Corn.

I noticed an article in the *Farmer* of Nov. 30th entitled: "How to Raise Large Corn," by D. N. Kern, of Lehigh county, Pa., in which he says that he succeeded in raising ears of corn which were fifteen inches long. Now I do not pretend to say that Mr. Kern exaggerated in his description of the corn he raised, but I will make him the following proposition: If Mr. Kern will send me an ear of good, sound corn, fifteen inches long, raised in Lehigh county, Pa., I I will send three new subscriptions for the *Farmer* and one dollar to Mr. Kern to pay for the corn. The corn must be sent C. O. D., with the privilege of examination before paying charges. Send by express to Elmer J. Peck, New Lyme Station, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

I WOULD like to hear of a sure cure for lice on cattle. I believe they are chicken lice. I am a liberal feeder and will have to kill all my chichens unless I can hear of a cure. C. Feller.—If they are chicken lice, the premises must be badly infested. They should be thoroughly cleaned with carbolic acid solution—one part carbolic acid to twenty of water. Wash the walls, perches, etc., with this, and remove the poultry houses away from the stables. The same solution will effectually destroy the lice on the cattle. When applied to animals, one ounce of carbolic acid to a pint of water, will be strong enough. One thorough applicalion will be sufficient.

J. COPLY writes: Tell "Young Farmer" that I am raising a calf that is now three months old, and it is doing well on milk twice a day, with ground corn, oats and bran, equal parts, stirred in the milk. I keep its stable well littered and feed plenty of good timothy hay. I think it pays better to raise a fall calf than a spring calf.

Wonderful Stoves.

Coming down on the car the other morning they got to talking about their coal stoves, and one man said: "Well, I don't want to brag, but I think I've got the boss stove. So far this winter I haven't burned but three tons of coal, and the stove has kept three rooms warm."

"You must have a poor stove," remarked the second. "I haven't burned but two tons of coal yet, and my stove heats parlor, dining room, two bedrooms and a hall."

"Well, when you come to stoves," quietly remarked the third, "I claim to have the best coal stove in Detroit. I have burned but a ton and a half of coal, so far, and we have to keep all the dampers shut and a back door open all the time."

Some men looked out of the windows and some down at the straw, and no one seemed to doubt any of the assertions. At length a heavy sigh was heard from the rear end of the car, and a clerical looking man arose and said:

"Gentlemen, there goes a fire alarm. It strikes the box in front of my house. I have no doubt that my residence is at this moment in flames and the lives of my family in peril. It is all owing to my coal stove. I set up the stove last November and put in one peck of coal. Every room has been so hot ever since that the base boards have warped off, and we finally had to move down into the basement. This morning the water in all the pipes in the house was boiling, the shingles on the roof hot, and I just hired four men to form a snow bank around the stove. Too late—alas, too late! That stove has accomplished its fiendish purpose, and I no longer have a home. It may not, however, be too late to save the baby. Good-bye, gentlemen?"

He opened the door and got off the car, and not a passenger spoke again for four blocks.

"E Pluribus Unum."

A. Loudon Snowden writes to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press:* I send you, as desired, a brief historical sketch of the origin and use of the motto "E Pluribus Unum." The origin of the motto is ascribed to Col. Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newburg, New York State, where there was a private Mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious gold doubloon, or sixteen dollar piece, coined by a goldsmith named Brasher. It was there put "Unum E Pluribus." Only four of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. One of them, in possession of the Mint, is supposed to be worth over a thousand dollars. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck with "E Pluribus Unum." They were made in England. The act of Congress of 1792, authorizing the establishment of a Mint, and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter dollar of new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the Revised Mint Code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to our new silver dollar without any special sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for our coins. Mr. William E. Dubois, Assayer at the United States Mint, has recently investigated this subject, and, as I understand, has prepared an article in relation thereto.

"Here," said the managing editor of the London *Times* to a young editor who hadn't learned the ways of the office, "here," he said, handing him twenty-one columns of proof, "you'll have to cut that down; make a paragraph of it." "What is the maximum length of a paragraph?" asked the young man, gazing mournfully at his squib. "Four columns," was the reply, and the young man destroyed the article and left the paper, saying there was no use in staying on a paper that wouldn't allow a man enough space to elaborate a useful thought.

Cream! Rich, unctuous cream! What tantalizing visions of delicious strawberries and spring bonnets it summons up! And yet there is nothing particularly angelic in the milkman's scream that wakes you up at five o'clock on Sunday morning, and tends you with a bound to the window under the impression that somebody is certainly being murdered in the street below.

UPON what crops are wood ashes most profitable? What is the best method of applying it? Subscriber, Carlton, O.—Wood ashes are beneficial to all crops of grain, roots, grass and fruit, and can not be applied amiss. From ten to thirty bushels per acre can be applied without danger of excess. Scatter them over the plowed land and harrow them in.

The Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal church, about a mile from Washington, Del., was burned at an early hour Sunday morning. The church was built last summer and cost about $12,000; insurance, $7,000. Supposed to be incendiary.

New Haven *Register*—We presume he don't like to be bored, but we should really like to inquire, Is Artesian well?

French Crisis.

VERSAILLES, January 30—4 p. m.—At a meeting of the bureaux of the Left M. Gambetta proposed M. Grevy for President of the republic, which was unanimously approved. Marshal MacMahon asked the ministers to countersign his letter of resignation, but they refused, declaring the letter a merely personal act. M. Gambetta and Marcere have been to congratulate M. Grevy. It is the general opinion of the deputies of the Left that the present cabinet should remain in office. M. Gambetta expressed this opinion very decidedly in the lobbies to-day, but it is reported M. Dufaure has announced his intention of retiring to private life.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

4:30 p. m.—On the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies M. Grevy read a letter from President MacMahon announcing his resignation amid profound silence. He then read the articles of the constitution applicable to the situation and announced that the two chambers would meet in congress at 4:30 p. m. The sitting then suspended.

MACMAHON'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is the text of President MacMahon's letter announcing his resignation:

At the opening of this session of the Chambers the ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the programme my approbation, for I was sacrificing no principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the two chambers, proposed to me in regard to high military commands some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other ministry taken from the majority would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Asembly confided to me and I therefore tender my resignation. In quitting power I have the consolation of thinking that during the 53 years devoted to the service of my country, either as soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than honor and duty and absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers. MACMAHON,
Duke of Magenta.

The procedings in the congress of the two chambers were opened by M. Martel, who again read President MacMahon's letter of resignation and the articles of the constitution.

M. JULES GREVY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

M. De Gavardis (senator) amid shouts of disapprobation, asked whether the congress accepted the resignation of President MacMahon?

The congress set this inquiry aside by voting the previous question by a large majori y. The congress, after appointing tellers, proceeded at 5 o'clock to vote for President of the Republic. Seven hundred and thirteen senators and deputies were present, of whom 670 voted. The absolute majority required was 336.

M. Jules Grevy obtained 536 votes and General De Chanssy 99. M. Grevy was accordingly declared elected and was proclaimed President of the republic for the term of seven years. Forty-three blank voting papers were deposited.

* * * * * * *

HOW MACMAHON CAME TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says: "President MacMahon's fall has become a necessity. It will produce no ill effect at home or abroad and will be a positive relief. At Saturday's cabinet meeting M. Leon Say submitted a list of changes of treasurers general. The marshal said nothing concerning the proposed changes, but asked M. Dufure, president of the council, to remain after the adjournment of the cabinet meeting. When they were alone the marshal said, "I will not sign those decrees. M. Leon Say is a minister who gets into a passion. These executions must not be made. There must be no going into a passion." "But, M. Leon Say," replied M. Dufaure, "is not a minister who gets into a passion. He is the minister who arrives first at his object. That is all. We all took a formal pledge at last Monday's sitting and we all resolved on acting up to it." "But surely," rejoined the marshal, "you are not going to bring me heaps of dismissals to sign?" "I hope we are all going," said M. Dufaure, "to keep our word. We will not make hecatombs but will give every satisfaction to which public opinion is entitled. We have each our list ready. I have mine and the minister of war has his. We are each going to submit it to you, and hope you will sign it; for by not signing it, so far from screening the functionaries, you would perhaps expose them, seeing that what we do not do others will do still more energetically, and if you prefer, as you tell us, to retire, not only will you not save those you wish to protect, but you will jeopardize those we are now really protecting."

Next day the marshal signed the financial changes. M. Dufaure, believing him won over, at Tuesday morning's council submitted to President MacMahon a decree affecting six public prosecutors. The marshal examined it and then turning to M. Dufaure said: "I am going to sign this but I leave the responsibility to you," and signed it. General Gresley, minister of war, submitted his list. The law provides for 18 high military commands, each intrusted to a general, who may be relieved every three years. Of the 18 generals thus appointed nine have held their posts more than five years and next September would have been six years. Marshal MacMahon's idea is that not having been removed after three years they ought by tacit reappointment finish another term of three years. The law certainly says nothing of the kind. It simply accords the power of removing the commander after three years. General Gresley's decree dealt with nine generals. Of these four were to be transferred and five (Bourbaki, De Lartigue, Bataille, Dubarail, and Montandon.) Marshal MacMahon declared he could not sign this decree. "I cannot," he said, "sign a decree superseding brave generals—my own friends and companions—whose legal term of command only expires in five or six months. There is no danger in my refusal. I cannot consent to stay at such cost. I blush at the thought. I assure you on my honor I will not do it. It will have to be another who does it. Political categories must not be created in the army. I would prefer to resign.

MY CHILDREN WOULD NOT FORGIVE ME

for such an act. I cannot, when the army is concerned, for which I am responsible before the nation, obey injunctions of newspapers like these," and the marshal showed two republican newspapers which for some days back have been publishing lists of officials classed in political categories As usual with him in such circumstances, the marshal's face flushed and he spoke hurriedly as if anxious to get what he had to do soon over. The council adjourned. In the afternoon the cabinet met again. After much hesitation the ministers came to the conclusion that their proposition must be maintained. M. Dufaure was charged with informing Marshal MacMahon of this new decision. The marshal replied that in view of this official demand he asked for a cabinet council on Tuesday at 1 o'clock at Versailles. Referring to the probabilities of the future the correspondent says: It is asserted that 22 of the 29 members of the electoral commission favor impeachment of the De Broglie cabinet. The commission met on Wednesday but it is believed did not come to any decision. The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says: It is said that materials have been found strongly incriminating not only Grimaude Rouchebouet, formerly president of the council and minister of war, but Marshal MacMahon in an attempt to organize a *coup d'etat.*

The New Pension Bill.

A dispatch from Washington says in regard to the new pension bill: As a measure of precaution, it is proposed to divide the entire county into pension districts of convenient size, with a salaried surgeon in charge to make all medical examinations, and to report to the Commissioner of Pensions, and also a clerk to aid the surgeon in the business details of the district. These two persons are also to constitute a commission to take testimony for the information of the Bureau, in connection with the medical examinations, and to be used in the adjustment of claims for pensions. Various statements have been made of the amount required by the bill, that of the Treasury Department being as high as one hundred and fifty million dollars. This naturally created much apprehension in Administration circles. An official estimate prepared at the Pension Bureau from the records, and which was submitted to the President before he signed the bill, shows that the amount required for the claims adjusted to January 1, 1879, would be $33,872,000, and for the pensions now in process of adjudication, and which will be paid during the present year, an additional sum of $2,500,000.

General Rice, the author of the measure, is preparing an appropriation bill to meet its immediate demands. He will accept this estimate of the Commissioner. A large number of persons in all parts of the country, who have never made application for pension on account of the smallness of the amount, have, since the passage of the bill granting arrears, commenced filing their claims. Some aggregate $5,000. It is now believed that with these claims the amount already stated will be largely increased. Senator Morrill says eighty millions will be required.

HUNTING DEER.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature this winter for the passage of an act to amend the present law relating to the season for the hunting of wild deer, so as to include the entire month of December of each year.

THOS. F. RILEY,
SAM'L H. BAILY,
I. J. CONDO,
JOHN MYERS.

4-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted upon the estate of Rachael Markles, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
Administrator.

2-6t*

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, in the borough of Howard, on Saturday, February 22, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property, the estate of John Glossner, deceased: All that certain house and lot situate in the borough of Howard, bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley; on the east by lot of John W. Gardner; on the south by public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, and on the west by an alley, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

TERMS.—One-half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
5-4t Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the Legislature, of the commonwealth of Pa., now holding at Harrisburg, for a special Act of Assembly, authorizing the town council of the borough of Bellefonte, to purchase or acquire additional land and water power for the purpose of erecting additional water works and increasing the supply of water for said borough.
By order of town council.
4-4t ISAAC MITCHELL,
January 20, 1879. Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Idris, late of College township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
PETER SHULTZ, P.O., Houserville, Pa.,
HENRY EDRIS, P.O., Lemont, Pa.,
5-6t Executors.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building & Loan Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Beaver & Gephart, on the second Saturday of January (11th inst.), at 7:30 P. M.
WM. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.
January 3, 1879.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be sold at public sale at McCoy's Ore Bank, Walker township, on Saturday, March 1, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, late the estate of Rachel Markle, deceased: A house and lot of ground in Walker township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of John Irwin, Jr., east by land of John Irwin, Jr., and James Clark, et. al., south by land of Lewis Jackson, and on the west by land of H. Rothrock, containing one-half acre, more or less. Terms made known on day of sale. J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
6-3tº Administrator.

IN the district court of the United States, Western District of Pennsylvania: in the matter of Benjamin Liggett, bankrupt, No. 4979. In pursuance of an order of said court above named, the undersigned will sell at public sale on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, A. D., 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the postoffice, in the town of Eagleville, all the judgments, notes and book accounts of the said Benjamin Liggett. Terms cash. WILBUR F. REEDER,
6-3t Assignee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James W. Campbell, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY A. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
HENRY C. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, P.O. Clearfield,
5-6t Executors.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system, and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficious Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 159 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. 3 4w

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ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

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WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ARMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.
vol 11-1-6m

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—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work.
Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 2-4f

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or SPERMATORRHŒA, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

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WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

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Jan 1-3m

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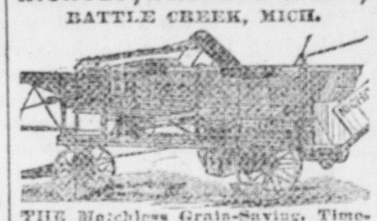

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Among the new features for this winter are a series of

Andersonville Prison Sketches,

by one who was there. A new Serial Story was commenced Nov. 14. Another will commence in January.

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BLACK TIP

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WE WILL SELL A

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Bellefnte Republicaon.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—Attend the caucuses.

—Max Oppenheimer has left Bellefonte for Boston.

—Republican caucuses will be held on Saturday night.

—It's settled—the new penitentiary. Huntingdon gets it.

—The protracted meeting at the M. E. church has closed.

—A retired fireman might properly be called an ex-spurt.

—Remember the Centre Minstrels on the night of the 20th.

—Dr. John F. Harter, dentist, has opened an office in Millheim.

—John Decker, of Hublersburg, called to see us last Thursday.

—Judge Mayer is presiding over the Blair county court this week.

—A new paper has been started in Williamsport called the *Transcript*.

—John M. Furey, of Pleasant Gap, has sold his farm for $100 per acre.

—Jno. C. Miller was in Huntingdon, last week, having a good time, we trust.

—The Osceola *Reveille* is in its sixth volume, and continues to grow better.

—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" had a good house, and the troupe gave satisfaction.

—It is just 190 years ago to-day since the first public school went into operation.

—Mr. P. W. McDowell, of Howard, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

—Mayor Bridgens, of Lock Haven, has been renominated for Mayor of that city.

—Ex-Senator Peal's dignified presence graced the interior of our court last week.

—The Ladies' Missionary Society met at Mr. A. Hoy's residence last Friday night.

—S. W. Laird, of Milesburg, was refused pardon by the Board of Pardons, at a late meeting.

—A women's prayer meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Thursday afternoon.

—Father Power, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lock Haven, visited Bellefonte last week.

—A new brand of cigars is called "The Lottery Ticket" because only one in a thousand draws.

—A proposition is on foot to get Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, here this season.

—The Pennsylvania House and two adjoining buildings, in Lock Haven, were destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning.

—The very best sole leather sold at Isaac Guggenheimer's at 20 cents per pound, and all other grades of leather in proportion.

—A letter from an old, respected subscriber from Potter's Mills was received some time ago for publication, but it was crowded out.

—The celebrated Jubilee Singers, of Bellefonte, will hold forth at Zion next Friday night for the benefit of the Union Sunday-school.

—The Altoona *Mirror* copied our report of the suit of Dr. J. H. Pierce vs. S. L. Calohan, but neglected to give us credit, just the same.

—Captain Simler, of Philipsburg, looked in upon the court last week, and George Zeigler, Esq., of the same place, was in town on Wednesday.

—While John Reed and wife, of Patton township, were returning home last Friday evening a week, their four weeks' old baby died in its mother's arms.

—Hiram Childs, Esq., of Lock Haven, one of the best lawyers in the State, visited Bellefonte last Thursday, and was admitted to practice on Friday.

—The subscribers to the *Christian Advocate* have received their premium, a valuable book, consisting of Webster's dictionary and a manual of information.

—Rev. R. Crittenden, Sunday-school missionary, made a tour through Sullivan county last week, and this week he will go through Clinton and Warren.

Home from Brazil.

Last Wednesday afternoon we had the pleasure of enjoying a half hour's chat with Mr. Samuel M. Rhule, a brother of Mrs. Christian Derr, of this place, who recently arrvied from Brazil, whither he had gone to work for the Messrs. Collins, on the new railroad now building through Dom Pedro's domain.

Mr. Rhule, in company with 460 laborers, sailed on the 14th of February, 1878, in the steamship "Richmond," from the port of Philadelphia. Nothing of special importance occurred on the voyage to San Antonio, where he arrived on the 23d of March. Malarious diseases prevail to such an extent that many of the laborers took sick and died. Mr. Rhule took the "breakbone" fever on the 1st of September, and remained in poor health until his arrival at home. The 28th of November last witnessed a large exodus from the camps, Mr. Rhule among them. They left San Antonio, 1,600 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, in what are called "lighters," a boat about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide. On the 13th of December the party arrived at Para, where they remained thirty-three days and subsisted on one meal per day. Through the charity of several Americans and our Consul at Para, this meal was obtained, and not through the Collinses. During Mr. Rhule's engagement, he did not receive one cent of money for his services. When the men settled up previous to leaving, orders were given them upon a party at Para. Upon their arrival at Para nobody was found to pay the orders, and thus the men were left without a bite to eat, no money and apparently no way to get home. Finally arrangements were made with Mr. John Roach's line, and on the 15th of January the men set sail on the steamship City of Para.

About one hundred Americans remain at San Antonio, who, with four hundred natives, are working on the road, eighty miles of which have been surveyed; twenty miles cleared; twelve ready for the iron, and four completed. On the 4th of last July a locomotive was fired up, and now runs over these four miles of completed road. The country through which the line runs is a dense forest, filled with underbrush, rank vines, etc. It is so dense that a path must be cut through in order to make any progress at all. Sometimes it is absolutely necessary to cut down a half-dozen trees for the purpose of getting a particular one. Vines of two, three and four hundred feet in length, and four and five inches in thickness are encountered. These, with other obstructions, have caused much delay.

Savage Indians and wild beasts are common. The former often venture to the settlement in broad day light, and occasionally with bow and arrow kill one of the laborers. The men would rally to the armory, make a raid into the forest, but search was fruitless on account of the density of the thicket. Wild beasts would prowl around camp at night, and retire to the forest through the day. On one occasion Mr. Rhule and two or three companions almost became engaged in combat with a tiger, but finally succeeded in making a hasty retreat to their boats.

The laborers lived under a tin roof, supported by frames, with no shelter at the sides. Of the treatment received at the hands of Mr. Collins, Mr. Rhule is free to speak. It was not good. On one occasion he saw Collins beat a man named Henry C. Cook with a club because he refused to work, and two or three days afterwards the poor fellow, while deranged, drowned himself. Mr. Rhule more than once heard Collins declare that the men were his slaves, and threatened to blow out their brains if they didn't obey.

The food furnished was occasionally of the poorest kind imaginable, and at one time consisted of beans and hard tack, with now and then a bit of poor meat. The men often shot birds, wild hogs and monkeys, which were served up. Mr. Rhule avers that monkey meat is good—when nothing else can be procured.

As to the difference in working in Brazil and serving in the army, Mr. Rhule would rather go through his four years of service for Uncle Sam than stay six months in South America. Upon his arrival at home, in Milesburg, his father did not know him because of his changed appearance, caused by ill health and scant subsistence.

Among numerous relics that Mr. Rhule brought with him are several different kinds of wood. One species, by its peculiar growth, forms a Maltese cross; when dry, the parts separate and the cross is perfect. There are feathers from twenty-two kinds of birds, an oriole of beautiful plumage, a toucan with its immense beak, palm nuts, red bean seeds, bugs of beautiful colors, sea beans, and a sort of cayenne pepper that is so strong that it will burn the flesh.

Our Jail.

The following bit of information in regard to our county jail is taken from the report of the Commissioners of Public Charities: "It was built eight or ten years ago. It is of stone, and apparently substantial and secure, and it is located on the commanding eminence in the rear of the Court House. The grounds in front remain in their primitive state, rough and rocky; but, with little expense, may be made ornamental and attractive. Considering that these county buildings are located in the very heart of an otherwise beautiful town, the neglect on the part of the citizens to improve a spot that admits of great embellishment seems surprising. How readily the projecting rocks may be leveled; the naked surface covered with sod, shrub and tree, and, instead of the present rude pathways. Divide and arrange the grounds with walks and spaces embellished with "natures garniture;" and thus, in place of what is now homely and unattractive, there will be a scene on which the eye will love to look and linger.

Of the jail construction and arrangement I had occasion to speak in a former report. It is radically defective in very many particulars. Prisoners are secured only by night watchmen. It is much out of repair, and escapes frequently occur, and, from the character of the masonary in the walls, are easily effected. There are 20 cells in all, the lower ones are not occupied. They have one door, iron barred, and very insecurely hung, which renders conversation between the occupants, male and female, perfectly practicable in all parts of the cell-block. The partitions between the cells are of brick; the floors of one-inch boards, which are in a state of decay. The supply of water is inadequate.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that every good household condition can be preserved under such circumstances; and yet the sheriff does not altogether fail in this duty. The sheriff is allowed fifty cents per day, for each prisoner, for boarding.

The day is not distant when this jail will have to be renovated and rearranged from top to bottom, to make it a suitable place for the custody and punishment of criminals. No system of discipline is at all practicable in a jail so defective as this."

Damon and Pythias.

The Knights of Pythias entertainment on the evening of the 21st promises to be one of real merit. Mr. Cope, the man who will render from memory the entire drama of Damon and Pythias, is a gentleman of decided ability. Sometime ago he performed at Logansport, Indiana, and the *Journal* says of him: "The recitations given at the Opera House, last evening, by Homer D. Cope, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, and for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, were well received by a very critical audience. While there were some persons present who evidently were not familiar with the beauties of the tragedy of Damon and Pythias, and thus lost much of the fine flavor of Mr. Cope's reading of the text, all must have been impressed with his dramatic power and extraordinary memory. Many persons who have heard this tragedy performed by a full company of no mean dramatic pretentions, and with all the accessories of stage effects, declared, last night, that its greatest beauties had just been unfolded to them. It is not often given to one man to win a greater elocutionary and dramatic triumph than is embodied in this intelligent judgment. A sparkling specimen of Cope's powers in a humorous role—"Uncle Daniel's Prayer"—made the audience wish for more in that line, but the late hour would not permit."

—The Salona, Clinton county, debating club recently discussed this question: "Which is the greatest benefit to mankind, the horse, the cow, or the sheep?" When the horse is imperatively necessary, then he is the most useful; if a man would rather live on beef than either sheep or horse, as a matter of course the cow is of more value; but if a person thinks neither the greatest necessity, it seems to us that mutton claims the verdict, "and so we all say." Swear a constable.

—Lock Haven has a Shaksperean club, and a Dickens club is talked of. These, with the Old Maid's Literary Society, which is now in full blast, ought to give people of Lock Haven lots of entertainment. "When you're gittin'" there's nothing like "gittin' a plenty."

—Senator Alexander has introduced a bill to provide for an amendment to the constitution, whereby the number of Representatives will be reduced to 101.

—Joseph A. Rankin & Son, the insurance men, are offering good inducements to the public.

"Oliver Twist" at the Opera House.

The rendition of Dickens' great work, "Oliver Twist," at the Opera House, last Saturday night, by the State College dramatic club, drew together one of the finest audiences, both in respect to numbers and respectability, that has ever congregated in that building. Indeed, it has seldom been our pleasure to sit down in a more orderly and select company than had assembled to witness this fascinating drama.

The play was first brought out by this company at the State College, on the night of January 31st, and with such marked success that the club was induced, by request of many of our citizens, to repeat it before a Bellefonte audience. When it became known that the people hereabouts were to have an opportunity of witnessing the play, a great deal of interest was manifested by our townspeople, and every aid and encouragement lent the club within their power, which no doubt contributed largely to the success of the undertaking.

Long before the time for the play to begin nearly every available seat had been taken, and chairs and settees were furnished those who had been late in securing seats. At quarter to eight, everything being in readiness, the tinkling of a bell sounded from the stage, and the curtain rose on scene first of the first act. The buzzing and friendly *tete-a-tete* of the audience immediately ceased and all eyes turned upon the stage. We have not the space to particularize all the features of the play, nor is it our intention to criticise, to any extent, for the reason that, taking into consideration the limited experience of the club, and the obstacles to be overcome in correctly presenting so difficult a piece, we do not think there is much, if any, room for criticism. From the opening to the closing of the play we failed to detect any embarrassment or undue excitement on the part of the players, and but little hesitation. Their bearing was easy and natural—not perceptibly forced—and all seemed at home behind the footlights. Master J. M. Dale, in his character of Oliver Twist, acted his part well—as becoming a youth surrounded by so many evil influences. Despite the exertions of his enemies to lure him into trouble and to commit crime, the bright spots in his nature never grew dim, nor did his manliness once desert him. The combat at the lunch table, caused by a remark from the astute Claypole reflecting on his mother, in which he made things decidedly lively for that individual, was a neat bit of acting, and was a point well taken to illustrate his deep feelings for the memory of his mother. Mr. A. O. Smith, as Mr. Brownlow, the friend of Oliver, is entitled to much credit for the earnestness displayed in his search for the friendless orphan; but we think his delivery, at times, was just a trifle too rapid. The acting of Mr. A. R. Calder, as Mr. Bumble, was capital, and was frequently applauded for the droll sayings and stratagems employed in carrying through his part. His voice, though, was hardly strong enough to be heard distinctly at the rear of the hall. Prof. Downey, in the *role* of Fagan, the Jew, was a strong character and well sustained. His personations of a villainous, griping being, were perfect, and in the prison scene, which, by the way, was one of the most striking features of the play, his representations of a raving, distracted wretch were admirable, and would have done credit to a professional. Col. A. Grabowskii, as Bill Sikes, in league with Fagan, displayed great natural ability in the masterly manner in which he personated the robber chief, the murderer, and other equally well played parts. His deep, bass voice served him well, and added not a little to the tragic effect of his dark deeds. Mrs. Stella Downey, as Nancy, an outcast of London, found in infancy and brought up by Fagin, cannot be too highly praised for the very creditable manner in which she acted her trying and difficult parts. She exhibited some rare talent for an amateur, especially in the second scene of the fourth act—the garret of Sikes—in which he, after a heroic struggle on her part, succeeds in murdering her. Her feigned sleep on the lounge — the rude waking by the cruel clutch of Sikes—the death struggle—her reappearance to Sikes, dragging herself upon her hands and knees, after he had supposed his hideous deed finished—the pleading look upon her ghastly, blood-stained visage, imploring for one look or word of love before life was gone,—all was a masterpiece of acting, as was evidenced by the shudder which passed through the audience and the ominous silence which hung over all. The other characters were in equally skillful hands, were ably carried out, and reflected credit upon the management and themselves.

Prof. F. V. Garwood, who presided at the piano, filled up the intervals between the acts with some exquisite selections from our great authors, and the easy, finished style in which he manipulated the keys attest his proficiency as pianist.

No accidents or drawbacks occurred during the evening to interfere or prolong the play, and when, after the closing scene, the audience rose to depart, we doubt if there was one in the assemblage who regretted the time or money they had spent in their imaginary journey with Oliver Twist.

For this dramatic treat the people of Bellefonte are largely indebted to the efforts of Prof. Downey, president of the club, and Mr. A. O. Smith, the able stage manager, both of whom have proven themselves theatrical managers of no mean capacity.

Pastoral Donation.

On Friday, Jan. 28th, while Rev. I. W. Haughawout and family, of Port Matilda, were absent from home dining with a friend, it being the anniversary of their marriage and also the birthday of Mrs. H., a messenger came, asking them to go home a few minutes. They hastened to depart, not knowing what good or ill had caused the call. On entering their dwelling, they were surprised to find that many of the citizens (without respect to denomination) had taken possession of the parsonage, built fires, rearranged the furniture and spread a sumptuous repast, almost endless in variety, and seldom surpassed in quantity and quality. The fatlings had been killed, the viands richly prepared, and the cake and pastry were exquisite. After more than forty persons had partaken of the bounteous meal, they took up of the fragments that remained many baskets, and of the good things not prepared for the party, many baskets, so that the larder is well supplied with sufficient to last until conference. Among the more useful gifts, we mention the following: 24 lbs. coffee, 35 lbs. sugar, 4 lbs. tea, rice, dried fruit, canned fruit, corn, potatoes, apples, lard, beef, butter, pork, chickens, cheese, flour, a nice lot of dry goods, and some of the newest silver coin. After a season of social enjoyment and return of thanks by the pastor, the venerable father-in-law, aged 83 years, offered an appropriate prayer, and the merry assembly separated.

—A correspondent from College township, "Farmer," says in his letter: "Now that we farmers have nearly finished the hard work of the winter, let us put ourselves in readiness for spring. Our implements should be looked after and attended to, if repairs are needed. We should also cultivate our minds by supplying ourselves with good books and newspapers, and not forget to pay the printer. We want good legislation as well as good cultivation, and the time has come when farmers should wake up to the necessity of advancing the interests of their high calling."

—Any of our readers who may want painting, kalsomining or paperhanging done the coming spring, or now, should call upon our old friend Andy Loneberger. Orders left with Wilson, McFarlane & Co. will receive prompt attention. Mr. Lonberger is a first-class workman, as his numerous patrons in this vicinity can all testify. Specimens of his work can be seen in almost every first-class house and store in Bellefonte.

—Bellefonte people will have a good number of entertainments this season. Among those announced, we desire to mention the one to be given in Reynolds' Hall on the evening of the 20th, by the Centre Minstrels, a company of twenty young men of this borough. The entertainment will consist of dancing, singing, comic dramas, etc. A good time is anticipated. The Temperance Orchestra will provide the music.

—A religious weekly paper asks the question: "Where shall we find rest?" to which a sprightly exchange replies, very sensibly: "My dear sir, the very best place to find rest and plenty of it, is to get the position of clerk in a dry goods store that don't advertise."

—Mr. W. Frank Bailey, late editor of the *Herald*, is going to Mauch Chunk to edit the *Democrat*. Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and he'll be required to eat lots of crow in order to be a success as a Democratic editor.

—Lost, on Monday afternoon, between the residence of John G. Love, Esq., and the Bush House, a stone cameo ring, set with pearls. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

—Philip D. Waddle, son of P. B. Waddle, of Patton township, while chopping kindling on Monday evening of last week, cut off the end of his left thumb.

—Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, of Lock Haven, has been appointed Bank Assessor for the counties of Union, Clinton, Centre and Clearfield.

—Mr. James Thompson, of Milroy, Mifflin county, who was the only surviving brother of Mrs. N. M. Reed, of this place, died on Tuesday of last week, aged about 79 years. Deceased was much beloved by his many friends, and a gentleman of an excellent Christian character. He was born and lived all his life in the same township. He is a relative of the Messrs. Thompson of this county.

—Mr. J. H. Bauland, who will open the Bee Hive one price dry goods store about March 15th, is in town, and will remain for a week to put his store room in shape, after which he will go to New York to purchase his stock, which we can safely say will be the best and cheapest in town. He will occupy the room now used by Bunneil & Aikens.

—At this season of the year when all are forming good resolutions, parents should not forget to add this one: We will for the coming year buy all our children's fine shoes with the A. S. T. Co. black tip upon them, and see if it is true that by so doing we can reduce our shoe bills more than one-half. 3-4t

—The Jubilee Singers of Bellefonte will visit Zion on Friday night and give a concert for the benefit of the Union School. These colored folks are splendid singers, and we have not doubt as to their entertaining the people of Zion and vicinity.

—Notary Public Deininger, of Millheim, was in town last Thursday attending to business. He was one of the "stalwarts" in the borough matter, and already talks about "borough dads" and sich like.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, fifteen dollars. 2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Miss Emma Wiedhahn and Miss Lizzie Brown, of Lock Haven, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Love over Sunday.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—The insurance firm of Rankin & Son are the gentlemen with whom to insure.

—We have not received a copy of the Report of the Board of Public Charities.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

—GOOD FOR BABIES:—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column. 11 2t.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	
Women's kip shoes at	
Children's school shoes at	
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-47-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward, JOHN I. RANKIN, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward of Bellefonte, S. STEWART LYON, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	18
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per poand	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	50
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7